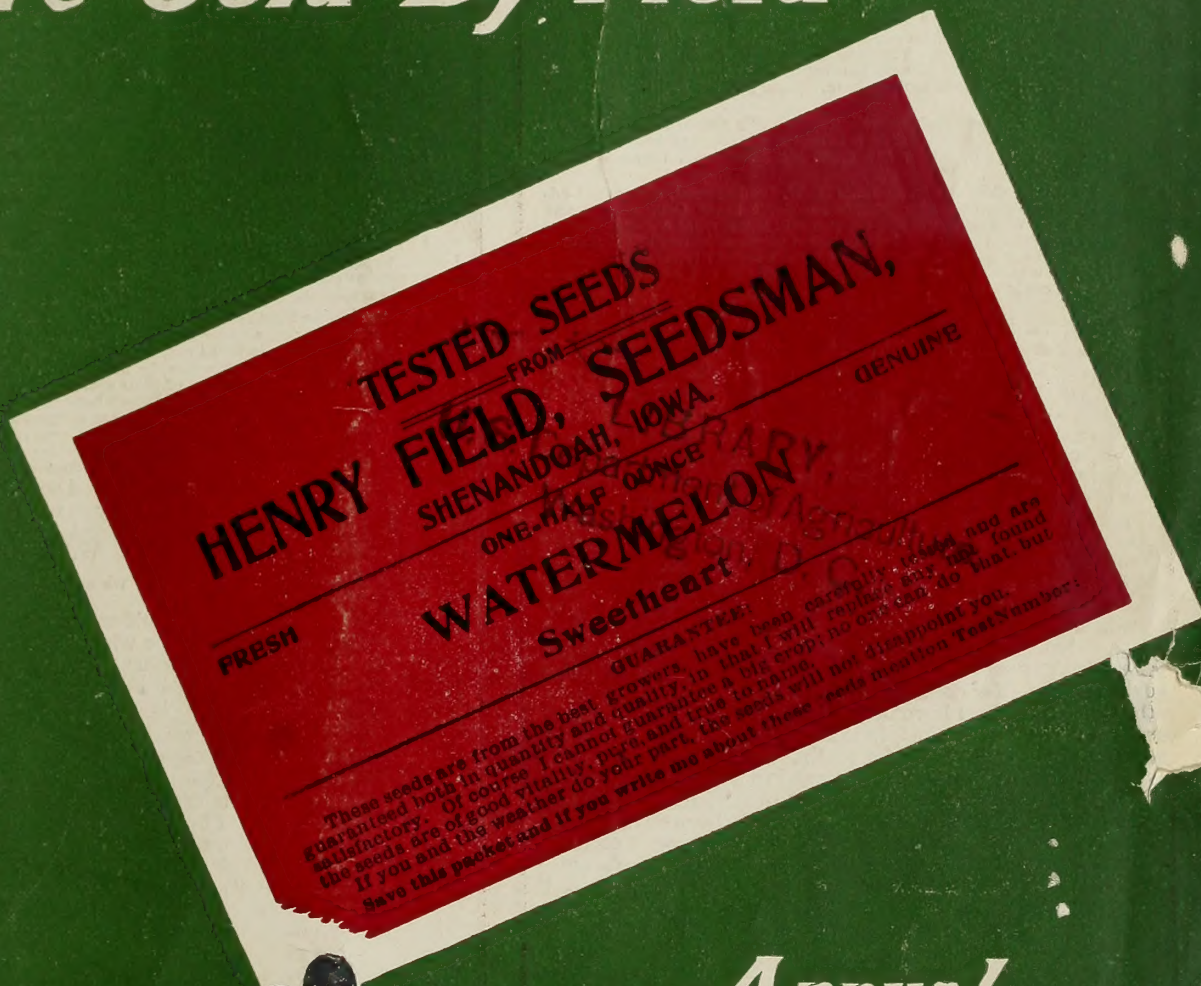


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The Seeds That Yield Are Sold By Field



*Annual
Seed Catalogue
HENRY FIELD
Seedsman
Shenandoah
Iowa*

1907



JUST "VISITIN",



This page is just to visit and gossip in. I have written all the rest of the catalog first, now that the hard work part is done, I propose to loaf, and write this page just anyway I please. I'm not selling seeds in this page. Just visiting a little. If you are in a hurry you can go on and read the rest of the catalog and come back to this last.

I'll bet you've watched all through the book for testimonials, and wondered if I didn't have any. No sir, not a testimonial. Some way I don't like them very well. Maybe its just a prejudice, but I don't believe they do a bit of good. I've got bushels of 'em but if I put them all in, the catalog would look like a patent medicine almanac.

Testimonials always seem rather cut and dried somehow. Like they had been written apurpose. They are too much like a posed gallery picture. You know the only picture that really looks like a man is the snap shot that is taken when he isn't looking. Then you can tell what he really looks like.

Same way with personal letters. The friendly personal letters that a man writes show you just what he is thinking about. I prize such letters highly, especially when they are from big busy men, who are really worth while.

For instance, take this letter from H. W. Collingwood, the great editor of the Rural New Yorker. Maybe you don't know Collingwood and the Rural New Yorker, but if you do, you will know what a conservative and powerful team they are. This is just a personal letter, but it strikes the keynote of my business so well that I can't resist giving you a chance to read it. I wouldn't swap this letter for all the cut and dried testimonials you could stack up.

Nov. 21, 1906

Dear Friend Field:—

I have been much interested in the development of your seed business. I remember corresponding with you many years ago when you were a farmer and gardener without any idea of getting into the seed business. You raised good vegetables and everyone of them, as I remember it, carried a portion of the best part of yourself, your good reputation. I don't know how you come to start in the seed business, but my impression was that you found it pretty hard to buy just the seeds you wanted and proceeded to make sure of them by growing some yourself. From this you found the difference between good seed and bad seed and my observation would be that you went into the seed business with the idea of letting the other fellow produce the bad seeds while you tried your hand at the good ones. I have liked the way you developed your trade. There are too many people in the business who cannot possibly see over the rim of a dollar nor can they possibly look into the future for it is beyond the length of their nose. They seem to go on the principle that if they can sell a lot of stuff and get the money for it that is all there is in it, without regard to what will be coming to them as a result of a "bad deal." Scripture tells us to take no thought for the morrow, but that never referred to the seed business, because the future of a seed is all in to-morrow. You cannot tell what it is going to do to-day, but you are constantly dealing with futures when you either buy or sell trees or seeds. It is only when the plants come up and show what they are made of that you know the real character of the seedsman, because as a good axeman is known by his chips, so a seedsman is known by the character of the crops which follow his seeds. I don't believe you could have developed your business as you have done unless you had been able to guarantee a "square deal." There are lots of men who think they give a "square deal" when they take an ax and chop off the corners, because it requires some self denial and exertion to go around. You did not seem to do business in that way and we greatly respect you for it. I am glad to know your business is developing and that you can sleep at night with no night-mares and bats flying around your pillow in the shape of letters from indignant customers, which have wings on them.

With best wishes to you in every way, I am,

Yours very truly,

H. W. Collingwood, Editor.

And here is one from E. T. Meredith of Successful Farming. His paper is the brightest, strongest farm monthly you ever saw, and he is one of the big square pleasant kind of men who accomplish things because people have faith in them.

Nov. 19, 1906

My Dear Mr. Field:—

I notice from the statement you make of returns from publications that Successful Farming has furnished several thousand customers. Had there been anything but square dealing on your part we would certainly have heard from it, but we have never yet had a complaint of any description, while, on the other hand, we have received many favorable reports from subscribers of ours who have purchased seeds from you.

We know that whenever they send an order to you they will get all that is coming to them and a little more.

I certainly wish you continued success, and would be glad if you would call upon us when we can serve you in any way.

E. T. Meredith, Mgr.

And this from the Fruit-Grower people. They are a terror to crooked advertisers, and watch carefully the treatment that "their people" get. Nice pleasant fellows they are, too, whom it is a pleasure to know.

We know of no advertiser who uses space in The Fruit-Grower who has come into more intimate relation with our subscribers than you have. We doubt if our readers are better acquainted with any of our patrons than they are with you and the fact that they continue to do an increasing business with you year after year without any complaint is one of the best testimonials you have to your treatment and your goods are satisfactory to them.

I had a lot more letters like these that I was going to put in here, but I haven't room for them, but say, I wish you could see them. Of course I am proud of the success I have made in my business, but I am more proud of earning the good will and friendship of such men as these.

And the letters I get from my customers. My wife says she believes that if I wasn't making a dollar at the seed business I should stay in it just for the sake of the letters I get. And they are a great comfort. My customers look on me, not as a supply house for seeds, but more as a friend and adviser. They tell me of their successes, and their plans, and their hopes, and I tell you I like it. I don't believe there is a seedsman in the country gets as nice letters as I do or has as loyal a following. I just wish you could sit down for an hour or two and read some of these letters. I can't only give you sketches from a few of them. Here's one from Pleasant Dale, Nebr., marked "personal between me and you."

"I must say Field, I never sowed seeds that grew as yours do. I don't say this to pet you up or brag on you to make you feel good, but its Gospel truth. We have the finest garden you ever saw." W. C. Baumbach

And here is another Nebraska man whose neighbor joshed him for buying Iowa seed corn.

"There was a man here told me when I was planting that seedcorn that I would see when it made about 15 bu. to the acre in the fall, just where I went wrong. He was over the other day and I took him out through the White Elephant and I said to him. Here is that 15 bu. corn, and he said it would make 70 bu. easy." J. J. Chambers

And here's a pointer from Kansas on the acclimating question.

"Some of my neighbors tried to discourage me buying seed corn of you, as they said it would take it three years to get acclimated here in Kansas. Well if it does, I will need a log wagon to haul it out of the fields then. I was out to-day and shucked a load and had on an extra top box, and could only get on three rows then, and had to raise the top box at that. I've got corn, and the other fellow that knew it all ain't hardly got nubbins."

F. E. Johnson.

And here's a man from Missouri who has been "showed."

"Well the corn you sent me was all right. I've got the best corn I ever raised in 20 years. They all told me I wouldn't get any corn from that seed, but I find they didn't know as much as a rabbit." Geo. S. Birge.

I'd just like to sit here all night and show you letters, but I haven't time, and you haven't time. I get all kinds of letters. One man in Oklahoma sent me a long folded piece of paper in a letter to show me just how long an ear of his corn was that he raised from the seed he got of me.

And one woman writes that she likes to read my catalog. That I talk sensible talk to people that I take to be sensible too. A man up in Canada writes and sends a marked copy of a paper telling how he won first prize at the fair with corn he raised from my seed. And a little girl in Tenn. sends some pressed flowers in a letter to show how nice they grew.

And so it goes. A farmer in Missouri writes that his corn is making 80 bushels to the acre, and he is sorry he didn't get enough seed for his whole quarter of corn land. A little girl in Michigan writes that her flowers are "the nicest in the country and took \$2.00 in prizes at the fair."

A potato grower in Kansas writes that his potatoes are making the biggest yield in the neighborhood, and a melon grower in Texas tells about beating all his neighbors on melons. And so they come and go.

I don't know any of these personally, that is, I would not know them if I should meet them, but still they are all good friends of mine and are helping on the success of my seed business.

Of course I want your business, that is what I am here for, but I want your good will, too, and I want to help you to make a success of your gardening and farming. If any advice you want, or any directions I can give you, I will be only too glad to help you.

And if you get a chance to give my seed business a little boost of course I will be glad of that. We all have troubles enough of our own in this world, and if we can be a little help to each other, so much the better.

Henry Field

The "Different" Seed Book

ONE of my customers wrote in one time that my seed book was "Different somehow," from any of the other seed books he got, and I took it as a great compliment. He hit the nail square on the head. It is different from any other seed book I have ever seen. I meant that it should be. And there is a good reason for every odd thing about it.

In the first place my seed business is different from any other I know of. I started as a market gardener. Raised to that business. I gardened for a long time before I ever thought of going into the seed business. I learned a lot about seeds, and seed men, and I often thought of how I would do it if I was selling seeds instead of buying.

And all the time I was getting a little more into the seed business. The neighbors noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening and they kept coming to me for "some of the same seed" that I used. And they would want seed corn, and seed potatoes, and strawberry plants. So finally I made a business of it every winter. I didn't have any catalog then, but I just solicited the orders personally and delivered the seed in the spring. I was the whole thing myself, from catalog to delivery wagon.

Well, it spread like the measles. I gave good stuff, "your money's worth or your money back," and it wasn't long till I had all the seed trade of this part of the country and was getting mail orders from outside. So I had to get a catalog, or rather a little price list, and turn the front room into an office and the barn into a seed house, and all hands working like beavers all winter at the seed business.

That was several years ago, and as my seed business has practically doubled every year yet, I now have a mighty big business, and a mighty nice business too. With one exception I now have the biggest mail order seed business in the West. Fact. And I'm gaining right along, too.

I expect to be selling seeds for fifty years yet, and I am going ahead on that idea. It's not this year's business I am looking at, but next year's, and ten years or twenty years to come. I believe it pays to give a square deal. A man's a fool that thinks people will believe a lot of exaggerated pictures and crazy descriptions. They may bite once, but that will be the end of it. I don't want that kind of customers.

Yes, I'm doing very well, thank you. One year with another, 83 per cent of my old customers come back again, and they generally bring a new man or two into camp with them.

I am still a gardener and I still live here in the country with garden and trial grounds and seed crops all around me. Plenty of room, plenty of good country help, no rent to pay, and none of the trials of town life. The seed house is right here in the garden, and the town is just over the hill. Come and see me some time. You'll always find me at home. If it is summer time you may find me in overalls, but it will be all right anyway, and I will be right glad to see you.

Some "Different" Things About My Business

Here are some of the things about my business that are different from practically every other seed house. Most of these plans I originated, but many of them have been imitated by other seed men.

Guaranteed Seeds

I print a guarantee on every packet of seeds and I live up to it, too. A man's going to be mighty careful what he puts out when he does that.

Seeds by Weight and Measure

I try to sell all seeds by weight and measure instead of by the "packet." Notice in the catalogue how I state all the quantities, even when it is only five cents worth. When you get the seeds you order, you will notice the difference. The amount looks mighty big beside what you get some places.

Honest Illustrations

I try to give you exact pictures of everything. Mostly I use photographs taken in my own garden. The camera doesn't lie. Compare my pictures with what you see in some of the flashy catalogs.

Honest Descriptions

I always try to tell the exact truth about the different varieties. That is what you want, and you would find it out anyway when they grew, so what's the use telling anything but the truth? In my garden business I have a good chance to try these things, and I know just what they really amount to.

Honest Seeds

Above all I have tried to give you only the very best of seeds. I know how it is to get fooled with poor seeds when you are banking on a big crop. I don't put anything but what I would be willing to plant myself, and I am mighty hard to please. Everything must stand a rigid test and give a mighty good account of itself before I will let it go with my name on it. It pays, too. People get to know that my "Red Packets" are a sign of high quality and fair dealing. That's the kind of a name that's worth having.

Ear Seed Corn

I was the first seed man in this part of the country to offer seed corn in the ear. Practically all of them have now been forced to adopt this plan.

Graded Seed Corn

I was the first to advertise and push graded shelled seed that would run uniformly in the planter boxes. Very few seed men are in shape to offer it yet.

All Seeds Tested

Absolutely every lot of seeds I test thoroughly and know just what I am sending out. Then I make a summer test in my trial grounds besides. A man must not only mean well, but he must know what he is talking about.

Discounts to Agents and Club Raisers

I give liberal inducements to my customers to get out and rustle orders for me. I started the seed business by soliciting orders from house to house myself. I believe yet that it is the ideal way to sell seeds. Try it. Ask for terms. There is something in it for you.

References

As to my standing, I refer you to the Commercial Savings Bank of this city, and the commercial agencies. Or if you are acquainted with any one living here or near here, write and ask them about me.

Quick Shipment

Practically all shipments are made the same day the order is received, or the next morning. If for any reason the order cannot be filled at once, I will write to you promptly regarding it. We have three railroads here: The Burlington, the Wabash, and the K. & W., with over a dozen trains daily.

It's Your Turn Now. You'll Find the Order Sheet in the Back of the Book.



Henry Field, Seedsman and Gardener
Life is worth living when melons are ripe.

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Garden Seeds

General Directions

Free Delivery—The prices given on garden and flower seeds in small quantities include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. This applies to all seeds quoted by the packet, ounce and quarter pound, and to peas, beans and corn by the pint or quart. Remember this when comparing prices with other catalogs.

Free Packing—I make no charges for boxes, sacks, barrels or packing. Many firms charge for all these.

Seeds Sold by Weight and Measure—Notice that even on the small sizes the exact weight is given, so that you may know just how much to expect. You buy not by the packet, but by the ounce or pound.

Discounts—While the prices given here are very low, remember that I give good commissions to club raisers. You can easily make your own seeds clear. Ask about it.

Guarantee—Everything in the garden and flower seed departments is subject to the following guarantee, which I print on the packages:

These seeds are from the best growers, have been carefully tested, and are guaranteed both in quantity and quality, in that I will replace free any not found satisfactory. Of course, I cannot guarantee a big crop; no one can do that, but the seeds are of good variety, pure and true to name. If you and the weather do your part, the seeds will not disappoint you.

That is good enough for anybody. Compare it with what you find in some of the other catalogs.

Use the Order Sheet—There is an order sheet in the back of the book that will make it easier for you and easier for me. By using it there is much less chance for mistakes.

Send the Money with the Order—I open no accounts, and every order must be accompanied by the cash. You are perfectly safe, as the seeds can be returned if not exactly as represented, and you can have your money back. If too much money is sent I will return the amount over.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of the money if sent by bank draft, postal money order, express money order, or registered letter. Loose silver is not safe unless wrapped. Stamps are all right for small amounts. Checks are O. K.

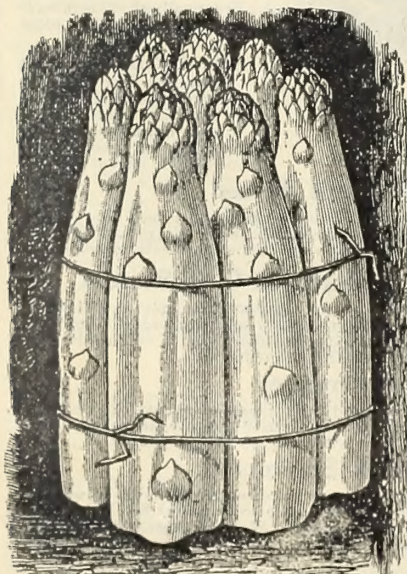
I Guarantee Safe Arrival of the seeds to you, promptly and in good order.

Extra Seeds, Premiums, Etc.—See back of order sheet in back of book.

Wholesale Prices for market gardeners and other large buyers are found on page 48.

Quick Shipment—Practically all orders are filled the same day received, and as we have excellent railroad facilities here we can get quick action on the shipments. Shipping receipt is sent you as soon as the goods are started, and if they are delayed on the road let me know and I will poke up the railroad people.

For Further Particulars see page 1 and page 48.



Asparagus—Columbian
Mammoth White

Asparagus

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow: but this is a great mistake. Plant the seeds just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year, and after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all. It gets to full size by second or third year. It does not have to be trenched, as some people suppose. If the ground is rich and moist that is all that is necessary. I have an extra big stock of seed grown by a German gardener at Muscatine and can make special prices for large lots. Write for prices.

Columbian Mammoth White—A new and distinct variety, having pure white stalks, very large and tender. It is also very early and is a great improvement over other sorts.

Conover's Colossal—The standard sort. Large green stalks, early and tender.

Palmetto—A standard large sort. Much grown East for market.

Prices of Asparagus—Oz., 10c: 1-2 oz., 5c.

Asparagus Plants—I have a few thousand good strong one-year-old plants that will save you a year's time in getting started. They are Columbian Mammoth White that I grew myself, and they are fine. **Price of Asparagus plants, postpaid, per doz., 25c. By prepaid express, my expense, 100 for \$1.00.** Large lots by freight or express, your expense, at very low prices. I've got lots of 'em.

Ask for my special leaflet on Asparagus Culture. It tells you all about it and gives you full instructions for starting a bed. It's free.



Asparagus Plant of
My Own Growing



Bush Bean—Perfect Pod Wax

Dwarf or Bush Beans

My seed beans are all grown in Northern Michigan by one of the best growers there. They are free from weevils and are plump, hardy stock, at least a week earlier than seed grown here. It might seem that here in the great state of Iowa we could grow our own seed beans, and we could, but they wouldn't be worth much. In the first place two to one they would be "buggy." And they wouldn't make as early a crop as the northern seed either. If any seed man in this latitude tells you he grows all his own peas and beans you just set him down for a fraud.

As to varieties, there is no use giving you long winded descriptions of all of them, telling you that they are all the very best. I had over 30 kinds in my test gardens this summer and watched them closely. I offer you below the ones that I consider best of the lot for this climate. Some that are good east are no good here. The brief notes I give are the results of my own experience with them, and I have tried to be perfectly accurate.

The prices given below include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. If you want larger lots at low prices to come by freight or express at your own expense, see wholesale prices on page 48. The prices given there are bedrock.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Very early and hardy, long straight yellow pods, often 5 or 6 inches long. Yields well, and is extensively grown for market and shipping. Stringless till quite old, and free from rust. 1-3 pt., 10c. Pint, 25c. Quart, 45c.

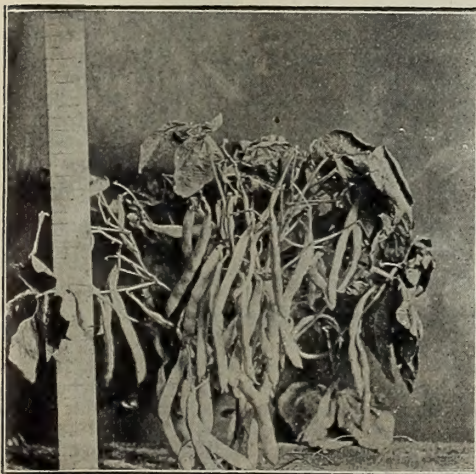
Perfection Wax—Something like the above, but in my opinion much better. I have been growing it for several years and like it better every year. It makes the longest, prettiest pod I ever saw, and plenty of them, too. It is a true bush bean, growing about a foot high, with the pods, often 7 or 8 inches long, starting out near the top of the bush. They are of a clear, waxy color and perfectly tender. In fact, they are just about "Perfection" every way. It is as early as any wax bean I know of and keeps in bearing a long time. Try it. 1-3 pint, 10c. Pint, 25c. Quart, 45c. All prepaid.

Stringless Green Pod—Best of all the green podded bunch beans. Very fine flavor and absolutely stringless. Long, straight, round, green pods, in great abundance. Early and vigorous. Seem to do well in any kind of a season. See picture below. Price, 1-3 pint, 10c. Pint, 25c. Quart, 45c. All prepaid.

	½ Pt	Pint	Quart
Davis White Kidney Wax—Long, straight pods. Seeds white. Early and a good shipper. Nice to shell.	10c	25c	45c
Challenge Black Wax—Improvement on the old Black Wax. Lots of pods, small, round and tender. Very early.	10c	25c	45c
Golden Wax—An old favorite. Flat pod, medium size, hardy, prolific and always good. Bears enormously.	10c	25c	45c
Pencil Pod Wax—Very fine, long, straight wax pods. Black seed.	10c	25c	45c
Curries Rustproof Wax—Enormously productive, and very hardy and thrifty. Very early.	10c	25c	45c
Early Six Weeks—Earliest bean grown. Long green pods, somewhat flattened. Seed yellow.	10c	25c	45c
Round Pod Valentine—Well known early green pod bean. Red seeds. Much like Stringless Green Pod but earlier.	10c	25c	45c
Henderson's Bush Lima—Best of all Bush Limas. Bears all summer. Small, flat, white seed. Makes a true bush.	10c	25c	45c
Field Bean—White Wonder—Best of all field beans. Medium size and very productive. Made 40 bu. per acre for me. Ripens uniformly.	10c	25c	45c
Field Bean—Prolific Tree—Makes a tall, branching bush. Beans pearly white, navy size. Plant thin.	10c	25c	45c
Burpee's Bush Lima—Only bush Lima with large seeds. Luscious quality, but too late for here; all right south.	10c	25c	45c
Earliest Valentine—(Black Seeded)—Earliest of all the Valentine type. Round pods, fleshy and tender. Hardy.	10c	25c	45c
Valentine Wax—Very early, round, straight, tender pods. Early, hardy and a true wax pod.	10c	25c	45c
Refugee, or 1.000 to 1—Second early. Great to yield. Round, green pods.	10c	25c	45c
Refugee Wax—A true wax form of the popular Refugee. Just like above, but a wax pod.	10c	25c	45c
Dwarf Horticultural—A bush form of the Bird Egg or Canberry bean. Fine for succotash.	10c	25c	45c
Goddard's Improved Horticultural—A true bush form of the kidney shaped Horticultural. For shell beans.	10c	25c	45c
Red Kidney—A large red bean for shelling. Very rich flavor. Bush form. Great yielder.	10c	25c	45c
White Kidney—Similar to Red Kidney, but pure white. Very popular east.	10c	25c	45c
Field's First Early—Best early green pod. See next page.			

Above prices include prepayment of postage. For larger lots see page 48.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any three varieties on this page, 1-3 pt. each, for 25c postpaid, or 1 pt. each for 60c postpaid.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans

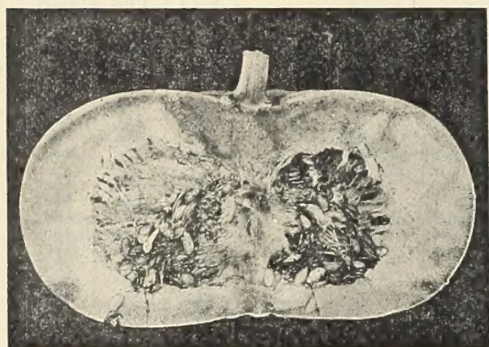


Bush Beans—Stringless Green Pod

A Page of Good New Things



The New Greenpod Bean. Field's First Early.
The earliest bush bean grown.



Buff Pie Pumpkin

This is a specially selected strain of the old-fashioned Large Cheese Pumpkins. We have always grown large amounts of the Cheese pumpkins for table use, but have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerable in size and shape, and some were thin meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with very thick, close-grained flesh. The photo above shows exactly the type, and I am happy to say we have got it very near to what we want. Notice how thick and fine grained the flesh is and how small the seed cavity. Sweeter and cooks quicker than any other pumpkin.

I only have about 40 lbs. of this select seed, and so cannot offer it in large lots; but by next year I hope to have a big supply for every one.

Price—Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Bush Beans—Field's First Early

This new greenpod bean I have been growing experimentally for three years now, and I consider it by far the best early bean on the market. It comes in ahead of Sixweeks, Valentine, or any other of the well-known sorts. You can easily see what an advantage this will be. The first four or five days of green beans on the market are the ones that pay the profit, and this bean will give you absolute control of the market for at least that long. The pod is large, wide, rather flat, as shown in the photo above, which was taken in my trial grounds. My hat there will give you an idea of the size of the pods. The pod is absolutely stringless, very tender and of fine flavor. In fact I do not know of any variety that is of better quality.

Another very strong point is its hardiness and freedom from rust. In my trial grounds this last summer there was no rust whatever on this variety, while many others suffered badly. And yield! Just look at that bush. I never saw a bean bush of any kind that would turn out as many bushels to the row.

Now, I have gardened for over twenty years, and I expect to sell seeds for a good deal more than twenty years, and I want to state most positively that I am willing to stake my reputation both as a gardener and a seedsman, on the future of this bean. If it is not all and more than I claim for it, I will replace it free. It is earlier, hardier and more prolific than any other early bean.

Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c; all postpaid.

English Lima, or Broad Beans

These are not of the same family as our Lima beans, but are used much the same, and being very hardy, can be grown in colder climates where Limas would not succeed. They are of bush form, and bear heavily of big, chunky pods, with generally three very large beans in each pod. Intended to be shelled and eaten like Limas. They are as early as common string beans, and are very hardy. Should be planted early like peas.

In England and Germany they are a staple article of food, and deserve a much wider sale in this country. **Package sufficient for a good trial, 10c.**

Customers buying considerable amount of other beans are welcome to a package of these beans free for trial if they wish them.

Improved Kleckley Watermelon

At Rocky Ford, Colorado, hundreds of acres of watermelons and muskmelons are grown for market, and in them they only grow one variety of each, the Rocky Ford nutmeg and the Kleckley Sweet watermelon. My grower there, who has been supplying me with their strains of melon seed, sent me two years ago for trial a sample of an improved strain of the Kleckley Sweet that he has been selecting for several years, and it is by far the best strain of melons I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape, a little bigger waisted than the standard Kleckley and a little larger. Quality absolutely perfect. I have always counted the Kleckley the best melon grown, and this is better yet than any Kleckley I have ever had. Its perfect shape and quality and its uniform large size, make it the ideal market melon for a high-class trade that will pay extra for something really good.

I have not enough seed of this to offer it in large lots, so cannot quote in amounts of over one pound.

Price—Lb., \$2.00; 1-2 lb., 60c; oz., 20c; 1-2 oz., 10c.

Discounts to Market Gardeners

I give liberal discounts to market gardeners and I would like to hear from you if you garden on a large scale. Write me what crops you grow mostly and if possible send me a rough list of about what you will need. I will send you some interesting prices and furthermore will send you good straight stuff if you order. I am a gardener myself and I know seeds "from the ground up." There is a good chance for gardeners to make money and make their own seeds clear by helping me to get orders from others. If this interests you, ask for my plan.

A Page of Pole Beans



Tall Sioux Pole Bean

I am selling more pole beans every year and I think it is partly because I have taken pains to sell kinds that are really a success and will do well anywhere. I have my seed grown in Michigan, the great bean country, and it is much better than southern grown seed. A great many of the varieties given below can be planted in the corn to save setting poles, but any pole bean will do better to be planted by itself. Select rich, warm soil and plant after the ground gets warm, say just after corn planting, in hills 3 feet apart each way. Put in several seeds and when they come up thin out to 3 in a hill. When they begin to vine, set your poles and tie them together at the top in fours, "wigwam shape," so they won't blow down. I had them that way in my test garden this summer and the under side of those arches were hung with masses of pods. You could stand under one of them and pick a market basket full.

The prices given below include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. If you want larger lots at lower prices to come by freight or express at your expense, see the wholesale list on page 48.

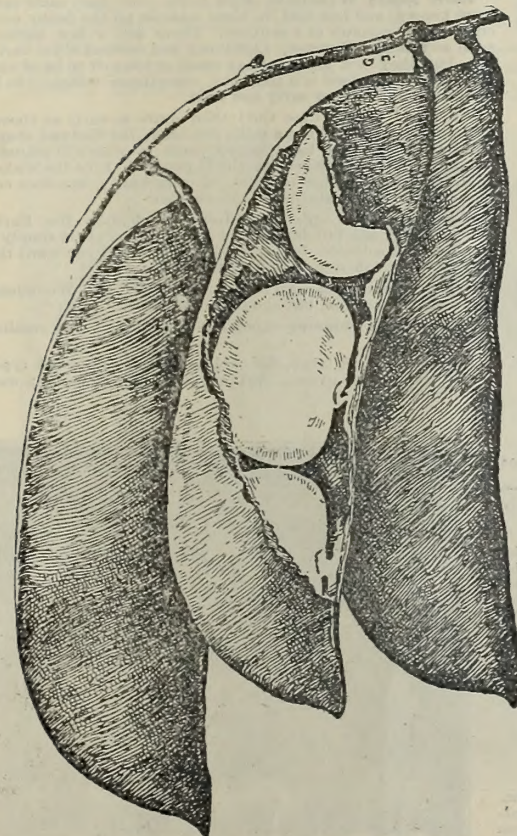
Missouri Wonder—Here is the description I gave of it last year, and I can only add that it has done better than ever this year. Every one that bought it has been wonderfully pleased and several have told me that they never before had all the late beans they wanted. Its great point seems to be its ability to stand any amount of discouragements and come up smiling. It seems to be determined to make a crop in spite of any kind of weather, and it does, too. Several of my customers, nearby in Missouri, had written me about a pole bean that beat anything I was selling. One man said that he had had it in his family for 30 years and it had never missed a crop. He claimed that 15 or 20 hills would make a supply for a family. Of course I had to be "showed," and got samples of this bean



Missouri Wonder—Best of All Pole Beans

from several sources. They proved to be the same bean with slight variations, but some samples a little mixed. I have grown and selected it for a number of years now, and I believe it is the most valuable pole bean ever introduced. Mind you, I do not claim it to be a new sort, but so far as I know it is not catalogued by any seedsman. I have found it under several different local names, but always with the same reputation, and I have no hesitation in placing it at the head of the list. It is enormously prolific and made a good crop both in the dry weather of 1901 and the cold wet weather of 1902. The pods hang in great clusters and are so tender they snap easily until they are large enough to shell. They are ready in July, and from then until frost they kept on growing and bearing. I did not measure the yield, but never saw beans hang so thick. Price, 1-3 pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 55c. These prices are for free delivery by mail.

For prices on larger lots see page 48.



Extra Early Lima

	1/2 P	Pt	Qt
Tall Sioux —A new variety from Nebraska. A robust grower and seems to do well anywhere. Light green pod.	10c	25c	45c
Extra Early Lima —Earliest of all Pole Limas. The only one that is a thorough success here. Has never missed a crop for me yet.	10c	25c	45c
Seibert's Early Lima —The best of the large seeded Limas. Fairly early and luscious quality.	10c	25c	45c
King Lima —The largest of all Limas. Enormous fat white seeds, several to a pod. A little late here, but all right anywhere south of here.	10c	25c	45c
Cutshort or Cornhill —The old favorite for planting in corn. Red speckled seeds. Long slender pods.	10c	25c	45c
Dutch Case Knife —Wide green pods and large white seeds. Fine for shelling.	10c	25c	45c
Lazy Wife —A good bean, but pretty late.	10c	25c	45c
Horticultural or Cranberry —The old fashioned "bird egg bean" of our grandmothers. Very rich flavor. Big beans.	10c	25c	45c
Golden Cluster Wax —The only successful yellow podded pole bean. Pods very large and wide. Called the "Banana Bean".	10c	25c	45c
Kentucky Wonder —Very popular in the south. A great climber. Big crooked pods. Known as the "Old Homestead".	10c	25c	45c
White Cutshorts —Like the regular cutshorts, but pure white seed.	10c	25c	45c
White Creaseback —Very thick meaty pods. Small white seeds. Pods very tender; fine for snaps. Known as the "Fat Horse" bean.	10c	25c	45c
Golden Carmine —Largest of all pole beans. Pod yellow and red striped. Good for either snaps or shelling.	10c	25c	45c

Special Offer 1/2 pt. each of any 3 varieties for 25c postpaid.
1 pt. each of any 3 varieties, 60c postpaid.



This is not an ordinary fake, overdrawn "catalog picture," but it is an ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH, taken by Hamilton of Shenandoah. It is real cabbage, GROWN BY ME, from my special strain of **Surehead**, the same seed I sell you at \$2.00 per pound. If you have trouble in getting cabbage to head, try this strain.



Early Jersey Wakefield

Prices of Early Cabbage Seed

For prices on large lots see wholesale prices on page 48 or write for special prices.

	Pkt	Oz	¼ lb
Early Jersey Wakefield	5c	25c	75c
All Head Early	5c	25c	75c
Early Winningstat	5c	20c	60c
Charleston Wakefield	5c	25c	75c
Henderson's Early Summer	5c	20c	60c
All Season's	5c	20c	60c
Henderson's Early Spring	5c	25c	75c
New Extra Early Eureka	5c	25c	75c
Early Etampes (Lightning)	5c	20c	60c

Pacific Coast Cabbage Seed

Free Samples for Market Gardeners.

Some cabbage seed is being grown on the Pacific coast now in the state of Washington, and it is claimed to be extra good heavy seed. I have secured a few pounds for experimental purposes and will be glad to have my market gardener customers try it, and will send free samples of it (Early Jersey Wakefield, and Large Late Flat Dutch), if you will try them and report results.

Cabbage

My cabbage seed is all American grown, except the Hollander, which I import direct from the originator. It is grown on Long Island by C. L. Allen, the most noted cabbage seed grower in the world, and the best authority on cabbage. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. Seed grown under contract by Mr. Allen is recognized as the best to be had.

I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my own name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below is mostly standard, well-known sorts, and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains to be had of them. Cabbage has

always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown here has probably never been equaled, so you see I know what I am talking about. It was grown from the same strain of seed that I offer you.

Cabbage is a crop where it is poor policy to experiment with doubtful seed. When it takes less than a pound to the acre and a difference in seed may make a difference of a hundred dollars on the crop you want to know what you are getting.

For cultural instructions see my special cabbage leaflet, given free to all who ask for it.

Cabbage—Early

Early Jersey Wakefield—This is the very best early cabbage known, and has held its place against all the flashy novelties for a quarter of a century. There are a few earlier, such as Etampes, Express, Lightning and various other earliest, but they are all either too small or too soft to be of any use. The Wakefield is a fair size, sometimes weighs 8 to 10 pounds, pointed, very early and solid.

All Head Early—(See Cut)—Not quite so early as above, but much larger, making a solid, flat head, the size and shape of a late cabbage. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds, trimmed. The one shown weighs 11 pounds. Like the Wakefield, remarkably sure to head and very hardy, but does not burst as bad and is about 3 to 5 days later.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—Much like the Early Jersey Wakefield, but larger and a little later. It is simply a strain of it selected for extra large size. If you want the biggest early cabbage to be had, this is the one.

Early Winningstat—An old favorite, much like Wakefield. Same size and shape, but about 10 days later.

Henderson's Summer—Look like Flat Dutch, but smaller and earlier.

All Season's—A large, flat cabbage of the drumhead type. One of the largest grown, but not late enough to keep well for winter.



Early Jersey

All Head

A Page of Good Late Cabbage

How to Grow Late Cabbage—I have the best luck with late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where it is to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards, instead of transplanting. I drill it in about the first part of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped in by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It never stops growing, and you are sure of a stand whatever the weather may be. Try it.

The Cornbelt—Best of all late cabbage. See full description below.

Surehead—One of the best all round cabbages grown. Large, solid heads, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch. White, fine grained, and keeps well for winter use; certain to head. I sell more seed of this than any other variety of late cabbage.

Premium Flat Dutch—Best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type of cabbage. Large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. This variety is grown in large lots for the sauer kraut factories.

Large American Drumhead—Large very flat, wide cabbage; sometimes coarse, and always very large. Not as uniform and fine as Surehead or Flat Dutch, but sometimes larger.

Mammoth Red Rock—Largest and best of the red cabbage for pickling; deep blood red in color and very solid.

Hollander—Also called Solid Emperor and Danish Ball Head. A new winter variety that is a great success in the cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Medium size, late, and very solid. Fine quality, and said to keep until cabbage comes again. Does not seem to be a success south of central Iowa, but anywhere north of there it is all right. I have the true type and I get my seed direct from Denmark.



Photo of field of cabbage in my garden. Cornbelt and Surehead. I do a big market garden business and plant the same seed I sell you. Did you ever see a much nicer looking field of cabbage?

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Genuine Surehead	5c	20c	60c
Premium Late Flat Dutch	5c	20c	60c
Drumhead	5c	20c	60c
Red Cabbage	5c	20c	60c
Hollander or Danish Ball Head	5c	25c	75c

For prices on larger lots see wholesale price, page 48.

SPECIAL OFFER

Six varieties of cabbage, your own choice, one regular package of each for 25c, postpaid. My packages are 1-5 oz., and will make about 800 plants each if carefully handled.



The Cornbelt Cabbage.
The Best Late Cabbage for the Central West.

The Cornbelt Cabbage—I have always made cabbage, especially late cabbage, a leading market crop, and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety more suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than any of the known sorts. Our location here is about the center of what is generally known as the "corn belt," and in the majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage, as most of my farmer friends can tell you who have tried it. It is the dry July, August and September that makes the trouble. We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but they have a fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out till rains come in September or October we are sure of a crop. What is wanted is a late cabbage that is hardy enough to stand adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big, solid head in the fall, and this is what I think I can now offer you.

The photo given here, and the one of three heads on page 8, will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead, but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easy and will stand more handling. When growing it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typical rough and ready western product, and has the true get-there spirit. It will grow, make a big, solid head, and keep all winter if necessary. White and firm inside, fine quality and flavor. What more do you want?

If you have become discouraged, trying to grow late cabbage of the eastern sorts, try this one before you give up entirely.

Price, pkt. 1-5 oz., 10c; oz., 40c; 1-4 lb., \$1.25. All postpaid. A quarter pound will make plants enough to set an acre, when transplanted.

Volga—See next page.



The Cornbelt Cabbage

A late cabbage that is a success in the central west.

See Page 7

This seed can be bought nowhere else, and is sold only in the "Red Packets"

The cabbage of which this is a photo was of my own growing and part of a crop that made me over 30,000 pounds of cut cabbage to the acre. How's that for Iowa?

The Volga

This is the new variety sent out last year by C. L. Allen, the great Long Island cabbage seed grower. Although I had never grown it myself, I sent it out last year on the strength of this recommendation, and it proved a great success.

It is originally from Russia, where cabbage is an important crop, and was one of a number of samples sent here for trial. This one, the Volga, proved by far the best of the lot.

It is a late cabbage, but not quite so late as Flat Dutch or Surehead. It is full as large as either one, and deeper heads, the head being almost perfectly round like the Hollander, but larger and much shorter stemmed. It is the best keeper of all the varieties, and I think will eventually drive the long legged Hollander out of the market. It is very hardy and will stand more freezing than any other cabbage. Besides, and this is a very important point, it is more resistant to disease and rot than any other variety. Several market garden customers have reported that it stood green and fresh late in the season when all other cabbage showed more or less rot. This hardiness and power to resist rot is the great advantage. I have great faith in it for either market or home use. I had it growing for market this year alongside of Surehead, Flat Dutch, Cornbelt, and Marblehead, and it did better than any of them. The heads did not look any larger than the other varieties but they were deeper up and down, and heavier. And almost every stalk had a head. No fizzes. And very few bursted or rotted heads. In fact it made me twice as much good winter cabbage as either of the other varieties.

Market Gardener customers all over the country write me that it did the same with them. You ought to try it. My seed is grown by the originator and I know it is all right every way.

Price—Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; postpaid.



The Volga—An Enormous New Late Cabbage From Russia



Blood Turnip—The Good Old-Fashioned Blood Red Table Beet.

Table Beets

Eclipse—Best and most popular of all the table beets. Round or turnip shape, early, quick growing and tender. Small tops and red flesh. If you want beets for late use plant some of these in June. This beet sells in the market ahead of any other.

Egyptian—So called on account of its dark color. It is the reddest of all beets, and is fine for pickles. Smaller than Eclipse, very early. Decidedly flattened or turnip shape.

Blood Turnip—The old-fashioned blood red table beet. Has been the standby for years. Well known everywhere.

Detroit Dark Red—Very dark red like the Egyptian, but perfect globe shape like Eclipse. In many ways the best beet for early market.

Long Blood—The best of long beets. They are later than the turnip beets, and while they are of fine quality and a beautiful red color many object to the long shape. They are the best for late use and keep well in the cellar all winter.

Prices of Table Beets—Any of the above varieties, 1-2 oz., 5c; oz., 8c; 1-4 lb., 20c. For large lots see page 46.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel—This is the best of all the stock beets or "cow beets," as they are called. It grows to enormous size and is almost as rich as the sugar beets. Plant early in rows wide enough to tend with a horse, thick in the row, and thinned out later to 5 or 6 inches apart. I had 10 tons on a quarter of an acre last year, and they certainly make more and better cow feed to the acre than anything you can grow. All sorts of stock will eat them, but they are especially good for milch cows. You can pile them up in the cellar like cord wood and feed on them all winter. My seed is of the best German strain, and can't be beat.

Price, oz., 5c; 1-4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c, all postpaid. For price on large lots see page 46.

Golden Tankard Mangel—The best yellow stock beet. The yellow beets are said to be sweeter and richer than the red, and they sure do look richer, but whether they are or not I can't say. They are very smooth, and quite large. Price, same as Mammoth Long Red.

Giant Feeding Sugar—A big, coarse sugar beet. Not so large as the Mangel, but some richer. Can be planted closer. By close planting they can be made to yield nearly as much as the Mangel, and will go farther in feeding. Price, same as Mangel.

Carrots

This is a healthful vegetable that is not appreciated by most native Americans. The European nations make great use of them and find them a pleasant, cheap and nutritious food. The three table varieties I offer below are the best ones I know of, tender, quick growing and smooth. Try them. Carrots are also valuable for stock feed. They will put a horse in good condition quicker than medicine will. The Belgian carrots make a big yield and every farmer ought to grow a few. Seed is cheap and they are as easily tended as beets. Plant and tend just like you would beets.

Table Carrots

✓ **Oxheart**—An early, short carrot of specially fine quality. Fine for pulling small.

✓ **Long Red**—Later and larger than the above. A deep reddish orange in color and with very small core.

✓ **Half Long Orange**—Medium size and good quality. This is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets, and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York trade.

Price of Carrots, any variety, 1-2 oz., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; all postpaid. For prices on large lots see wholesale list on page 48.

Stock Carrots

✓ **White Belgian**—The best and largest of the stock carrots. Grows over a foot long and yields enormously. Price see page 48

Beets

Beet seed is mostly grown in Germany, as that country has made a specialty of growing beets for sugar, for stock feed and for table use, and somehow can grow better beets than any other country. All the big sugar beet factories in this country import their seed every year from the Fatherland. I have taken pains to get the best seed to be had and the crop will show it. The beets are of uniform shape and color, and with small tops. Sow beet seed very early, as it comes best when the ground is cool.

Prices given below include pre-payment of postage or express. If you want large lots by freight or express at your expense see page 48 for wholesale prices.

Ten tons of Cow Beets on a quarter of an acre. That's what I had last summer and a total cost of less than \$8.00. Can you think of any cheaper cow feed? Three pounds of seed will plant a quarter of an acre. Try it.



**Mammoth Long Red.
Mangel or "Cow Beet."
Makes endless cow feed.**



Carrot—Half Long



The Emerald—The Handsomest Cucumber Grown

The Emerald—A new sort introduced by the Livingstons. It is the handsomest cucumber I ever saw, long, straight and dark green and as smooth as an egg. It has absolutely no prickles or spines on it and from start to finish is perfectly smooth and dark rich green in color. It does not turn yellow in ripening, but remains the same color. It does not set thick enough to be valuable for pickles, but for slicers is just the thing. In market it outsells all others two to one. It will keep a week after picking and look just as fresh as ever.

Price, 1-3 Oz., 10c. 1/2 Oz., 25c.

These standard sorts I will sell at uniform prices as follows: 1-3 Oz., 5c. Oz., 15c. 1-4 Lb., 40c, all postpaid. For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 48.

Early Cluster—The well known short, early pickle. Generally grows in pairs: can be planted in June for late pickles.

Evergreen—(See Cut)—The best pickling sort. Smooth, dark green, straight, medium size. Fine for early slicers. In fact the best general purpose sort known.

Long Green—The old-fashioned long almost seedless cucumber. In dry weather sometimes gets tough.

Chicago Pickle—Grown extensively by the pickle factories. Short, straight, medium size.

White Spine—A large, very smooth cucumber, especially fine for slicing. Turns white when ripe, instead of yellow.

Other Well Known Varieties—Early Frame, Green Prolific, Everbearing.

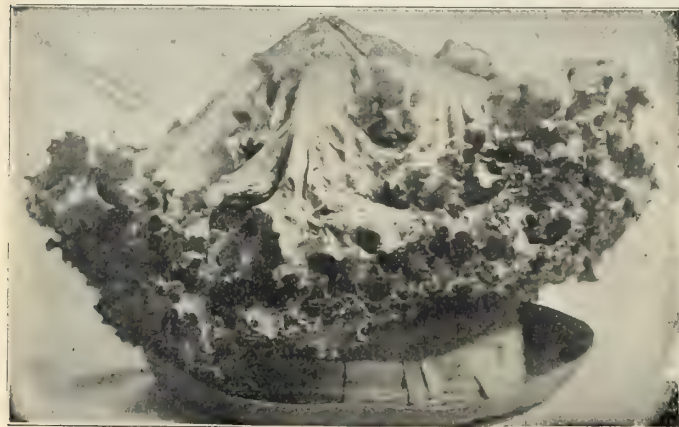
For the striped bug on cucumbers and melons, use tobacco dust sifted on. Price, 15c per pound, postpaid. Large lots by freight at 5c per Lb.

Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have a very rich soil, the richer the better, but will do fairly well almost anywhere. Plant about as early as you would corn and put in plenty of seed. The bugs will thin them for you. After the bugs get through with them, thin so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby and crooked sometimes. When they begin to bear keep them picked off as the vine will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs. The seed has been very scarce for three years now owing to floods in the growing districts and the ravages of the plant lice. It looked for awhile this summer like we would not have any seed at all, but we finally succeeded in getting about a fair crop.



Evergreen Cucumbers



Hanson—The Best Head Lettuce

Hanson—The very best curled head lettuce. Dark green outside and creamy white inside. Leaves are curly and tender and form a head as large as an early cabbage. Notice the picture of a head that more than covers a No. 7 hat. It is slow to run to seed and stands the heat remarkably well.

Simpson—The best early lettuce. Does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very quickly. This and the Hanson make a pair hard to beat. I use the black seeded, as the white seeded is no good.

Prize Head—About the same as the Simpson except for the color, which is a mixture of green and red. Leaves very thin and tender. This is the same one that is sometimes called the "beefsteak" lettuce, owing to its color. It is also sold under the name of "All Cream."

California Cream Butter—This is the best of the smooth leaved or "cabbage-head" lettuce. It makes a flat, smooth head about the shape and size of a Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are thick and very rich and buttery in flavor. It stands the heat well and is good all summer.

Tomhannock—A red lettuce much like the Prizehead, but later, and stands longer without going to seed.

Marblehead Mammoth—The largest head lettuce grown. It makes a head as large as a large cabbage if given room. Stands well through the summer.

The Morse—An improved type of Simpson. Much like it but larger. Rapid grower and very tender.

Mixed Lettuce—All of the above, mixed. Gives great variety for small price.

Price, Oz., 15c; 1-3 Oz., 5c. Any variety.

Citron

These are a small, hard meat sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft like in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and will yield enormously. Oz., 15c; 1-3 Oz., 5c.

Lettuce

Lettuce is something that is found in every garden and that every one is fond of, at least in the early spring. It can be grown in any old corner, but does best in rich, warm soil. Plant very early, the earlier the better, and don't get it too thick. If you want good sized heads it ought to be thinned to several inches apart each way. When lettuce runs to seed too quick it is generally the fault of the seed you planted. For some reason, lettuce seed grown here, like radish seed, is of poor quality and runs up to top too soon. The seed offered by most seedmen is grown in the Pacific coast country where the summers are cooler and the lettuce is much slower in seeding, and the crop grown from that seed here seems to have the same tendency for slow seeding. My seed is grown by the best grower on the coast and is mighty fine stock. Don't fool with "cheap" stuff. It is liable to be old seed, or home-grown and dear as a gift. Price on any of the following sorts, 1-3 Oz. 5c; Oz. 15c.

Grand Rapids—Very early and tender. Largely grown in green houses. In fact it is the best one for that purpose. The strain I have is specially selected for forcing, and is fine.



Simpson Lettuce—The Best Early



Iowa Grown Peanuts



Early Snowball Cauliflower



Okra, or Gumbo.

Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown successfully in this climate, but it is a fact that they can be made a success here. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the South. I don't know about that, but they certainly turn out well, as you can see by the photo given here of some that I grew last summer in my test garden. Of course I use Northern seed. The Southern seed would be everlastingly too late. Plant just like beans, in soft, loose soil, after it gets thoroughly warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed. That's all. The nuts grow in the ground like potatoes. The variety I offer has been grown in the North for a number of years, and can be depended on for a crop in any ordinary season. Try it. Price 1-2 Pt. 8c. Pt. 15c. Qt. 30c, postpaid.

Popcorn

It would pay more farmers to plant popcorn for a general crop. There is nearly always demand for more than can be had, and at good prices, several times the price of field corn. It sets so many ears that it yields about as well and an acre will bring in a great deal more. For main crop the Monarch White Rice is the best as it is better known and brings the best price per pound in market.

Let the children try a small patch for home use anyway. The seed I have is grown far away from any field corn and is perfectly pure.

Monarch White Rice—The best white variety. Bears three or four ears to a stalk. Often makes 2,000 lbs. per acre. This is the genuine strain. Try it. This is the sort that my Missouri friends call the "Squirrel Tooth" corn.

Queen's Golden—Makes large grains and large ears. Pops out enormous size and a rich cream color. Wherever known is very popular. Very prolific. Price, either variety, 1-2 Pt. 8c. Pt. 15c. Qt. 30c., postpaid. For large lots see wholesale list on page 48

Cauliflower

This delicious vegetable should be more widely grown. It is as easy to grow as early cabbage and should be handled just the same way. If you can grow cabbage you can grow cauliflower. Cook it like cabbage and it tastes much the same, but is sweeter and tenderer. Fine for pickling. Someone has said that it is "cabbage with a college education." It is almost impossible to get it to seed in this country, or anywhere for that matter, and the seed is always scarce. The best is imported from Denmark, where there are a few gardeners who have made a specialty of it for generations. I get mine from an old gardener at Naskov, Denmark, and know it to be straight. It is not "cheap seed" by any means, but cauliflower is one crop where you don't want to experiment and fool with anything that is at all doubtful.

Early Snowball—This is by far the best variety grown, and has been renamed and put out by seed men under their own names probably a score of different times. It is absolutely sure of head, very early, always tender and white. Heads a little earlier than the earliest cabbage. You will not find any better cauliflower, no matter what you pay for the seed. Price, Pkt. of about 100 seeds, 10c. 1-4 Oz. 75c.

Late Giant—This is a late variety that can be grown all right where the summers are cool and moist, but it does not succeed here. Pkt. 5c.

Celery

Celery should be more generally grown and would be if people realized how easy it is. There is no use of all the people in the corn belt sending to Kalamazoo for their celery and getting it several days after pulling, tough, wilted, stringy stuff. If you once had a taste of home-grown celery just from the garden, crisp, rich and fresh, you would never be without it. My celery brought 10c in the home stores here when the Michigan stuff went begging at 3 for a dime. I put directions on every packet of seeds, and besides I have written a little leaflet on the subject that gives more detailed account of the work. It is free for the asking. You can grow celery as easily as cabbage and lots more plants to the same amount of ground.

Golden Self Bleaching—The easiest to grow and one of the best in quality. Medium to large size, creamy white in color, healthy and vigorous. Will bleach itself if shaded on the sides.

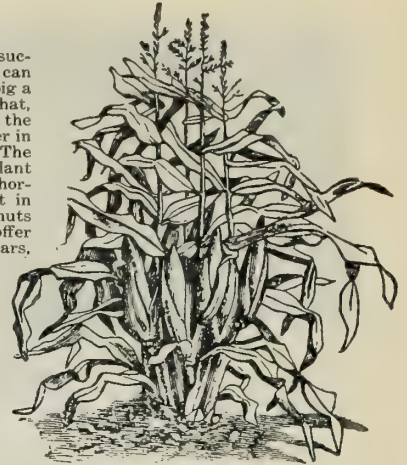
White Plume—Much like above but earlier and slightly smaller. Pure white in color and very tender; has a delicate flavor that cannot be equalled by any other celery.

Giant Pascal—A very large celery for winter use. Probably the largest celery grown and the best keeper.

Price, either sort, 1-5 Oz. 5c. Oz. 25c., postpaid. For larger lots see wholesale list on page 48.

Okra or Gumbo

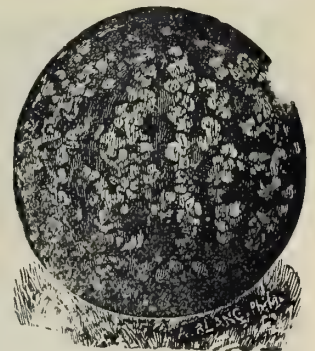
This vegetable is but little known in the North, but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The picture shows how it grows. The pods are full of seeds like small peas. Pick the pods when young and tender, and cut up and cook pods, seeds and all like string beans. Fine. Try it. There are several sorts slightly different and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them. Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c



Popcorn—White Rice



Celery—Golden Self Bleaching



Citron (See page 10)



An Ear of White Mexican. Earlier than Cory, and Sweet.

The ones I offer here cover the whole season, and each is the best of its season. I take particular pains in selecting my seed, and for sweetness, depth of grain and freedom from mixture, I will back it against anybody's corn.

White Evergreen—This is an improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen, brought out by Burpee three years ago. Very deep grain, pearly white and very sweet. Ears not overly long, but very thick. Same season as Stowell's.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard big late corn. Good big ears, sweet and solid, and heavy yielder. Used extensively by the canning factories and for drying. Stays green and tender for a long time.

White Mexican—See below.

First of All—A small early corn much like Cory, and probably the earliest corn known. Grain slightly red. Grows about waist high, and is ready for use often by July 4th.

White Cory—Standard early sort; white, fair quality; very early.

Early Minnesota—A well known second early. Much like Champion, but smaller.

Early Champion—The best second early. Long sweet ears like the later sorts. Is in and gone before Evergreen is ready, and is equal to it in all but the size.

Country Gentleman—(Shoe Peg—Ne Plus Ultra)—A small late variety, with long slender grains set zigzag on the cob; sweetest of all corn, and the standard everywhere for high quality.

Zigzag Evergreen—A cross between Country Gent and Evergreen. It has the high quality of the Country Gent with almost the size of the Evergreen. A little earlier than either parent.

Early Evergreen—An early selection from the Stowell's Evergreen, slightly smaller, and a week or ten days earlier. It is valuable for a second early sort to come just after Champion. Ears are of good shape and fine quality.

Early Crosby—An eastern variety of about the same season as Champion. Fine quality.

Shaker Early—Much like Crosby, but if anything sweeter, and a little earlier.

Malakhof—A very early variety introduced from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture. It is undoubtedly the earliest sweet corn grown. The ears are of perfect form and good quality, but of course small. Extremely hardy.

Golden Bantam—A second early corn about like Minnesota for size and earliness, but of a deep golden color. Very high quality. Claimed by Burpee to be the sweetest corn grown.

Squaw Corn—Not a true sweet corn, but more a flint. Grown by the Indians for roasting ears. It is speckled and dotted all colors imaginable. Very early and hardy and a great curiosity.

Evergreen Fodder Sweet Corn—This is a second grade of seed sweet corn to be sown for fodder and is sold at a low price. It is stock that is slightly mixed, is a little off in germination, or for some other reason is not fit to go as first-class seed. I sometimes have considerable of it on hand and can make low prices. Write and ask about it and I will make you lowest possible figure.

White Mexican

I have sold this for three or four years now as the best early sweet corn, and I am a stronger believer in it than ever. From the results in my own



A Good Field of Corn

This is the heart of the Corn Belt, and all kinds of corn, both sweet corn and field corn, grow to perfection here. I grow my own seed sweet corn, and it is the real thing.

Sweet Corn

I grow large amounts of sweet corn for seed, and I am in a position to make you very favorable prices on large lots. The crop was enormous this year and of the finest quality I have ever seen. If you want very much seed it will pay you to write me for special prices.

There are many good varieties of sweet corn and I do not try to list them all. There is no use in growing them all.

PRICES—Any variety on this page, 1-2 pt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; all postpaid. For larger lots by freight or express see page 48, or write for special prices.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any three varieties on this page, 1-2 pt. each, 25c, postpaid; 1 pt. each, 50c, postpaid. Larger lots see page 48.



White Mexican—The Best Early Sweet Corn Ever Introduced

garden and the reports I get from customers I don't see how it can be beat for a first early. It is not only early, but it is of extra good quality. Compared with Cory, the standard early, it is larger, longer ear, pure white, and does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It was when first introduced earlier than the Cory, but I have been working to still further increase the size and quality and have sacrificed a little on earliness so that now it is the same season as Cory, and is far ahead of anything of that season for size and quality. I have also some of the original strain that is about four or five days earlier than Cory, and can supply it in bulk amounts to market gardeners who specially request it. The larger strain is of my own growing, and the earlier strain is grown by the originator at Sioux City. See prices above.

Early Rose

The best second early. See next page.

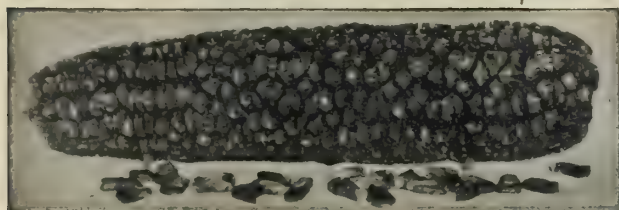
Early Rose

This new sweet corn is of the true Evergreen type, but is earlier than any type of Evergreen I have ever seen, and is early enough to follow Cory or White Mexican without a break. The photo shown here of a dry seed ear shows the depth and thinness of the grain, which are a true indication of high quality.

It is equal in quality to either the Stowells or the White Evergreen and almost as large. When you can get all this, and besides have it come in with Minnesota and Champion,



Ear of EARLY ROSE Sweetcorn. An extra early Evergreen, early enough to follow Cory or White Mexican, and of perfect quality.



Ear of WESTERN QUEEN Sweetcorn. The Sweetest table corn grower.

you have a corn that will give you the cream of the trade in any market. It is in and gone before any other Evergreen is ready, and is the equal of any of them in quality.

When in the roasting ear stage it is a pure pearly white, but when the seed ripens it is of a light rose color, different from any sweet corn I have ever seen. It is an entirely distinct type, discovered by G. H. Cummings, the originator of the White Mexican. My stock of seed is grown by him, and is absolutely straight.

Price: 1-3 pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c; all postpaid.

Western Queen

This is a pink strain of Country Gentleman, selected and improved by H. C. Cummings of Oklahoma. I have always considered the Country Gentleman the finest table corn grown, but this is an improvement on it. Compared with the original strain, it is larger ears, deeper grains, sweeter and a little later. It makes a good succession to follow Evergreen, coming in just after it is gone, and staying green for a long time. It stays green and fresh longer than any corn I ever saw, and could be marketed for two weeks.

For a succession to last pretty much all fall, take the White Mexican, Early Rose, White Evergreen and Western Queen, and you should have a combination hard to beat. You might hunt through all the catalogs printed and you could not find varieties of such fine quality covering the season as these four do. My seed of Western Queen is grown by the originator.

Price: 1-3 pt., 15c; pt., 35c; qt., 60c; all postpaid.

Seeds of Mammoth Squash
Two-thirds natural size

Exhibition Collection of Mammoth Squashes

In the trial grounds I always grow lots of varieties of mammoth pumpkins and squashes, having pretty near all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are of all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing over 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seeds separately, I save seed out of all the largest ones and put it all in together in a mixture. It is the best mixture you could possibly get, and if you want to grow something big for exhibition purposes, this is just what you want. You will have bigger squashes and more kinds of them than anybody. As the seeds are very large, you ought to have a full ounce of them to start with, so I have put the seed up mostly in ounce packages.

Price: Oz., 15c.



Big Squashes at the State Fair. The Three Weighed 500 lbs.



The Perfection—Best of all Large Muskmelons

thin to a stand, not too thick. Keep well hoed and cultivated till they begin to blossom and then don't bother them. They make a paying crop, and one that is generally easy to sell if you have melons of good quality. Don't fool with poor or doubtful seed. It only takes three or four pounds of seed to the acre, and you might as well have it good. The prices given below are for small amounts. If you want large lots see wholesale prices on page 48.

Special Offer—Any four varieties, 1-2 oz. each, 15c, postpaid; any four varieties, 1 oz. each, 25c, postpaid; any four varieties, 1-4 lb. each, 90c, postpaid.



Rocky Ford



Extra Early Hackensack



For melon bugs use tobacco dust sifted on. Cheap and sure, 15c per pound, postpaid. Large lots by freight at 5c. per pound.

Market Gardeners

I have a big supply of melon seed, both muskmelons and watermelons, and I can make you very favorable prices. It is the very finest of seed from the best growers, pure stock, well matured and sure to grow and do well. I am a gardener myself, and know how important it is to have good melon seed, or, in fact, all kinds of seeds.

If you are intending to plant a big patch of melons, write me for advice, and prices. I can do you some good. Send me a rough list of about what seed you will need and I will make you a special delivery price on it. I've got lots of the seed and can do you good. I have a specially fine lot of Rocky Ford of the best shipping type, and will be pleased to figure with large growers or associations. Can make direct shipment from Rocky Ford if preferred.

Muskmelons

My muskmelon seed, except Rocky Ford, is grown for me under contract by a man in the sandy land of northern Nebraska, who grows nothing else but melons. I find seed from there makes earlier, hardier and better melons than the home grown. It is from selected melons, not culls, is pure and true to type. The Rocky Ford nutmeg or cantaloupe, as it is sometimes called, is grown at its best in its home at Rocky Ford, Colo., and I have my seed saved for me there. It is from one of the best melon men in the valley, who knows all there is to know about nutmegs. I pay him a price that makes his crop pay him better for seed than it would to ship, and he sends me the finest stock of seed I ever saw. It is said to be the best in the valley.

Culture—Muskmelons should have the richest, best ground you have, but not too low. It must be well drained and warm. Plant about corn planting time or a little later, and put in plenty of seed. After they are up and safe from bugs and cutworms,

Perfection—Best of all large muskmelons. Very large, often selling in our market for 15 cents each, and you know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do that. It is of round or slightly oblong shape as shown in the photo above, which was taken in my test garden. It is a single vine and shows how they bear. I never saw a big melon that would set thick that way, except the Perfection. The flesh is of a deep yellow or salmon color and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is very thick meated and, in fact, is in every way the best variety I know of except possibly the Rocky Ford, which is of an entirely different type. The Perfection hasn't a fault that I know of, and it will surely suit you.

Rocky Ford—This is the nutmeg that has made Rocky Ford, Colo., famous all over the country as the home of good melons. Hundreds of carloads are shipped from there every year to all parts of the United States and all are of this one variety. It is a small melon or nutmeg, something like the old-fashioned nutmeg, but of different shape. It is more egg-shaped, as shown in the cut alongside. The flesh, which is thick for the size of the melon, is of a light green color and has the melting sugary flavor that all melon lovers appreciate. They are of remarkable uniform size, running as much alike as a basket of eggs. With me they usually set about ten to the vine, but I have had as high as 18 on a single vine. They are very early and hardy and seem to do well in spite of most any kind of weather.

As I said above, my seed is saved for me at Rocky Ford by a careful grower, from only the very best melons and you can depend on its being first-class. It is no pick-up stuff. Prices below.

Green Meated Nutmeg—This is the old-fashioned nutmeg that has been the standard for a generation. It is small, early, sweet and prolific. Something like the Rocky Ford.

Emerald Gem—One of the sweetest melons grown. Of the nutmeg type, but is not netted. The skin is smooth and green, even when ripe. Flesh, salmon color, very thick and sweet. Always good and, while it is rather small, there are enough on the vine to make up for it. It is practically a smaller, earlier type of the Perfection.

Paul Rose—A celebrated melon in the Chicago market. Somewhat like the Rocky Ford in appearance, but larger and with flesh slightly yellow. Not quite so sweet, but more showy.

Hackensack—Much like Perfection except that it is green fleshed. Shape and appearance as shown in picture given here. Large in size and of fine quality. Earliest of all big melons. It and the Perfection make a team that is hard to beat and will take the prizes anywhere.

California Cream Cantaloupe—A big yellow melon of fair quality. An old timer.

Banana—A long banana-shaped melon. A peculiar, very sweet flavor. Grows 2 feet long. I have the true strain.

Other Varieties—There are other varieties I could name, but these are the best of the lot and cover all the desirable qualities. There is no use bothering with any others.

Prices of Muskmelons: any variety, Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb., 25c, postpaid. For prices on larger lots see page 48.



Rocky Ford

A Photo from My Trial Grounds

Watermelons



I have always made a good crop on melons but once, and that time the high water cleaned them up. There is more money to be made on melons than almost any other farm crop. They are not much bother to grow, and always sell well. Every farmer ought to grow enough for home use at least. Maybe if boys had melons at home they would not be getting into trouble raiding the neighbors' patches. Give the boy some good ground and some good seed and let him have a patch of his own. My seed is grown by me under contract by a man that can grow better melon seed than I can. It is pure, not mixed stuff, and is from all good melons. The culls are left lay and are not used at all. It is handled so it will cure properly and be sure to grow if the ground is right; but you must remember that melon seed will never grow when the ground is cold and wet. It must be warm and loose. For full cultural directions see my leaflet, mailed free.

Prices—Any melons on this page. **Oz., 10c; 1-2 oz., 5c; 2 oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 25c, all postpaid.** For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 48.

Special Offer—Any 4 varieties, 1-2 oz. each, 15c. Any 4 varieties 1 oz. each, 25c. Any 4 varieties 1-4 lb. each, 75c, all postpaid.

A Sample of My Melons

Early Fordhook—Largest first early melon. Large, dark green, good quality, bright red flesh and white seeds. Somewhat like Ice Cream, but larger.

Cole's Early—A small early melon of good quality. Striped like a Dixie, but rounder and earlier. Black seeds. A nice melon and always sells well.

Dixie—A large main crop melon, much like the old Cuban Queen, but not so late. A good shipper.

Florida Favorite—Another good early melon. Long and slender. Light striped color outside and bright red flesh. Very sweet and fair size.

Kleckley Sweet—Sweetest melon grown, except possibly the new Halbert melon. Shape and color of the old Mountain Sweet, but larger and earlier. It is in my opinion the best eating melon in the whole list, but it is too tender to ship or to haul very far to market. If you have a nearby market and customers that will appreciate a good melon, this is the one you want. Bright red flesh and white seeds. My seed of this is pure and true. Grown at Rocky Ford by one of the celebrated 'Melon Kings' of that great melon center. If in need of a big lot, write for special prices.

Ice Cream or Peerless—This is an old favorite and is still the standby in many places for an early market melon. I have the true stock. Early and prolific.

Sweet Heart—A large light colored melon that is a winner in market. It is what you might call a main crop melon; that is, it is not of the earliest or the latest. Very large, almost round, light green skin. Always solid and looks very fine when cut open. Skin thin but tough, so it bears handling well and always sells fast on its looks. While not as good quality as Kleckley and melons of that class, it is plenty good and will suit any ordinary buyer. Always large. For market or shipping I would place it above all others.

McIvor's Wonderful Sugar—Another good main crop melon. Looks like the old Rattlesnake, but much better quality. Large and long, medium early, and fine quality. Better quality than Sweetheart and nearly as good as Kleckley. Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

The Nabob—A new melon brought out by the Livingstons. Like the McIvor, it is good for either home, market, or shipping. In size it is large to very large. In fact it is the largest good melon grown. It is round like the Sweetheart, but is of a mottled color outside and the seeds are of a buff or dun color. Try it.

Vick's Early—A good early melon. Dark green skin, fair size and quality. Black seeds.

Dark Icing—Much like Ice Cream, but with darker skin and does not show bruises as bad in handling.

Triumph—A very large late melon. Grows to enormous size. Fair quality for such a large melon.

Kolb's Gem—The great southern shipping melon. Large and fine in appearance and will stand any amount of handling. I have a good strain of this popular melon.

Black Diamond—Another big shipping melon. Very dark green skin and red flesh. Looks well, but pretty coarse.

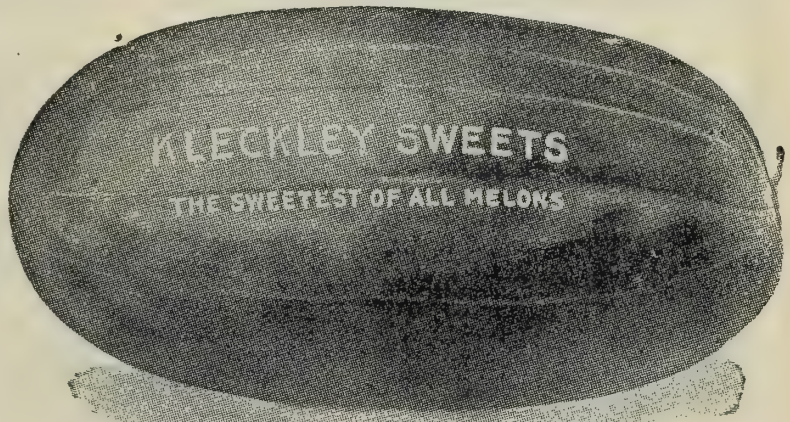
Monte Cristo—Very much like the Kleckley. Claimed by some to be the same. It sure is a good melon anyway. I have the true seed of it and know I can suit you. If in need of a large lot write for special prices.

Alabama Sweet—This is the melon I sent out free last year. It is some like Florida Favorite, but bigger and if anything, better quality. It is sure a fine melon and ought to be widely planted.

Iceberg—An improved Kolb's Gem. Better quality, larger and better color. It is what is sometimes known as the 'Blue Gem' owing to its rich bluish green color. Very red and very black seeds. Outside dark striped. Almost round.

Halbert Honey—Brought out by Burpee a couple of years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley but longer in shape. Dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market. I have the genuine stock, as I got my seed from Halbert.

Other Good Melons at the Same Price: Cuban Queen, Phinney's Early, Mountain Sweet, Rattlesnake, Harris Early. For Best Melon of All. See Page 4.



McIvor's Wonderful Sugar



A Typical Halbert Honey. This Melon was grown by Halbert himself

Onions—The Moneymakers



Red Wethersfield



New Big Red

Good onion seed is scarcer this year than it has been for years, but I am lucky in having a fair supply and I will protect my regular customers as long as my supply lasts. I guarantee mine to be every bit new seed and of the very best strains. On account of the scarcity this year there is liable to be lots of old seed offered, and I would advise that you get your seed early and test it, whether you get it from me or any one else. That way you will be dead sure you have got new seed.

Onion seed is one thing the gardener and especially the market gardener is very particular about, and rightly so. I have had before now a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre and right alongside a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. You have all had the same experience. Since I have been in the seed business myself I have learned where and how to get the best seed, direct from the big growers, and avoid all doubt as to the result. Of course the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start at least. Besides the tests I make in my test garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market and it is hard to fool me on onions.

The seed I offer is all American grown and is grown by the best men in the business under special contract. Some is from Minnesota, some from Michigan and some from the West, but every pound of it is genuine "Market Gardener Stock," pure, true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock and there was not a break or a fault in the whole 28 samples. The average of all was at the rate of about 680 bushels per acre. Red Globe Wethersfield was again the best with about 900. Prizetaker a close second. Silver Skin the poorest with about 400. Prizetaker was the sweetest. Bronze King was the best keeper.

The prices given below include free delivery by mail or prepaid express. If you want a large lot, see wholesale list on page 48, or write for special prices. I have a good lot of seed and if you want a quantity I can save you money. Don't fool with "store seeds." There is no need of it at the prices I can make you.

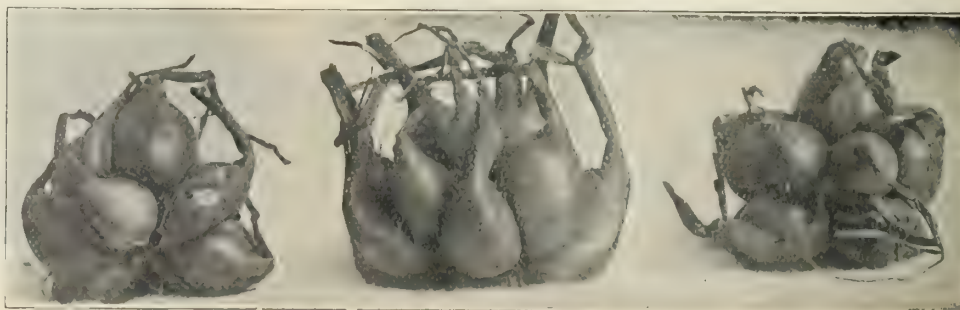
Bottom Onion Sets—I do not use or sell the top sets, as I consider the others so much the best. Bottom sets are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring, they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if left will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run up to seed. Price, Qt. 18c. 2 Qts. 35c. 3 Qts. 50c. Postpaid.

If you want a gallon or over to come by express or freight, see wholesale prices on page 48, or write to me for special prices stating quantity needed. I have lots of sets of my own growing, and if you need a large amount, I can save you some money.

English Multipliers—This is a class of sets little known here but very popular in the east. A single small set when planted divides and makes a whole bunch, sometimes as many as fifteen. Very early and very tender delicate eating. Price same as other sets.



Bottom Onion Sets



English Multipliers

This new 'big onion from California is the biggest thing I have ever seen in onions. It is as large as a saucer, red, quite flattened, and very mild. Compared with Red Wethersfield, it is larger, and sweeter, but does not keep as late in the winter.

Plant rather thin on very rich land and you will have the biggest onions you ever saw, and the sweetest.

Pkt. 10c. Oz. 30c. 1-4 Lb. \$1.00.

	Pkt	Oz	1/4lb
✓ Red Wethersfield —The standard big red flat onions. Good quality and a good keeper. More extensively grown than any other variety.	5	20	60
✓ Globe Red Wethersfield —A perfect globe shape of the old Wethersfield. Slightly larger and better yielder. Sells higher on account of its shape. Same quality as to eating or keeping.	5	20	70
✓ Prizetaker —Very large, mild and tender. Probably the largest onion grown. Will outsell any other onion where it is once known. It is also called Spanish King and is the same big onion seen in the round cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter.	5	20	60
✓ Silver King —A large flat white onion of Italian origin. Sweet and nice, but can't stand dry weather. Don't keep well.	5	20	60
✓ Silverskin or Portugal —A round white onion of medium size. Used for white sets and pickling.	5	20	60
✓ Yellow Danvers (Flat) —A standard early hardy variety Much used for yellow sets.	5	15	50
✓ Australian Yellow Globe —A fine globe shaped onion, medium size. Very early. Best keeper known.	5	20	60
✓ Yellow Globe Danvers —A yellow American onion of medium size and nice appearance. Always even in size, smooth and good keepers. Very popular in eastern markets. I have the best strain, what is known as the Ohio Globe.	5	20	60
✓ Australian Brown —Noted for long keeping. About the size of Danvers but of a reddish brown color. Will keep all winter.	5	15	45
✓ Bronze King —Claimed by some to be the same as Australian Brown.	5	15	45
✓ New Queen —A small flat white onion, very early and very tender and sweet. Used for early pulling and for pickles.	5	20	60
✓ White Globe —This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe shape, very solid, keeps well and always bring the top of the market. Seed scarce.	5	20	75
✓ Red Globe —Like above in shape and size, but dark rich red in color. This is the true Southport, large blood red strain.	5	20	70

Above prices include free delivery by mail, postpaid. For Bulk Prices see page 48.



The Big Tom Pumpkin

SPECIAL OFFER on Pumpkins and Squashes. Any four varieties, ½ oz. 15c, postpaid. Any four varieties, 1 oz. each, 25c, postpaid. Any four varieties, ¼ lb. each, 75c, postpaid. For larger lots see wholesale list on page 48.

Pumpkins

Big Tom Pumpkin—Most famous of all pumpkins. It is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Mammoth and grows uniformly to enormous size. See picture given above. This was taken in the field of a man who grows my seed for me, and shows what kind of pumpkins the seed comes from. Both skin and flesh are a deep orange yellow. Cooks up tender and nice, and is good for either cooking or stock feed.

Price, Oz. 10c. ½ Oz. 5c. ¼ Lb. 20c. For larger lots see page 48.

Small Sugar—Best of all pie pumpkins. Very sweet and tender. Looks like a Yankee pumpkin, but smaller and entirely different in quality. Early and very prolific. **Oz. 10c. ½ Oz. 5c. ¼ Lb. 25c, postpaid.**

Large Cheese—The flat, cream-colored, well known "sweet pumpkin." Large in size and good for either table use or stock. I have a big stock of seed and can make low prices on big lots. **Oz. 10c. ½ Oz. 5c. ¼ Lb. 20c, postpaid.**

Yankee Field or Cow Pumpkin—The big yellow stock pumpkin. Can be raised in the corn and makes the best and cheapest pig feed known. Notice my low prices. **Oz. 5c. ¼ Lb. 10c. 1 Lb. 30c, postpaid. See page 48 for larger lots.**

Buff Pie Pumpkins—Best of all. See page 4.

Squashes

Price, any of the following except Fairfax: Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb. 25c.

Mammoth—Big and coarse. Sometimes grows to weigh 200 pounds.

Blue Hubbard or Marblehead—Much like regular Hubbard, but lighter color. Same size and shape, but earlier.

Sibley or Pike's Peak—A small, gray squash of excellent quality.

Essex Hybrid—The old-fashioned "Turk's Turban." Sweet, fine grained and good quality.

Cushaw—The old crookneck that has always been so popular. All meat and few seeds. Green and white in color.

Fordhook—A small fall and winter squash about the size and shape of a big cucumber. Very productive. The ground seems covered with them. Best quality of all the small squashes and will keep all winter. Try it.

Summer Bush Scallop—The well known summer "patty pan" or cymelon. Intended to be cooked when green.

Golden Hubbard—A regular Hubbard, hard shell and all, but yellow in color.

Boston Marrow—A fine large winter squash of the Hubbard type, but earlier. It also sets heavier on the vines and makes a larger yield. About the same size as Hubbard and fine quality and not so hard shelled. Can be cut up with a knife. Good keeper.

Summer Bush Crookneck—A small crookneck summer squash for stewing or frying while green. Yellow and warty.

The Fairfax—The seed of this new winter squash was first sent me for trial by W. P. Hubbard of Fairfax, Mo. I was so pleased with it that I decided to list it. He wished it called the Hubbard, but as there is already one Hubbard entirely different, I named it the Fairfax. It is the most prolific squash I ever saw and the equal of any in quality. Shape and size are well shown in the photo. Ripe in September and will keep till spring in the cellar. Best baking squash we have ever had. The black bugs that have nearly ruined the Hubbards for several years, do not molest the Fairfax, and it is so vigorous in vine that it grows away from the little striped squash bugs. All things considered, it is the best squash in the entire list and will take a permanent place in the market. Try it. **Price, 1-2 Oz. 10c. Oz. 20c. 1-4 Lb. 50c.**

Mammoth Squashes—Exhibition Collection. See page 13.

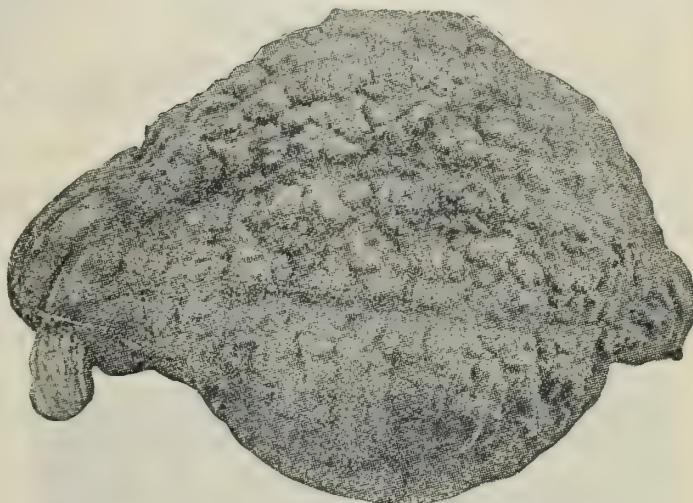
Pumpkins=Squashes

See page 48 for prices on large lots of pumpkins for field planting.

You might just as well raise them as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and it's done. Squashes do not do as well that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having a field to themselves.

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed and after the bugs get done thin to about three plants in each hill.

Genuine Hubbard Squash—This is without doubt the king of all squashes. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly half a century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new warty strain is the best type known and it is the one I use. It is a little bigger and rougher than the old Hubbard and darker green. Seed of good quality is scarce this year, but I had big fields out and some big contracts at other places and so I am well fixed for seed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices. **Price, Oz. 10c. ½ Oz. 5c. ¼ Lb. 25c, all postpaid.** For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 48.



Genuine Hubbard—The King of All Squashes



The Fairfax Winter Squash

Hardy, prolific, bug proof and equal to Hubbard in quality.



Peppers

Peppers should be started in the house or hotbed and handled about like tomatoes. Seem to do well on almost any soil, but must not be too low and wet. Give plenty of room in the row for best results. Seed seldom comes well planted out doors. They need lots of heat.

Cayenne—(3)—The red hot kind. Very prolific, often 100 or more on a single bush. Good to chop up in pickles. Oz., 25c; 1-5 oz., 5c.

Ruby King—(1)—The large, sweet mango pepper. Grows very large and is free from any hot taste. Red when ripe, but used when green. Oz., 25c; 1-5 oz., 5c.

Golden Queen—(2)—Much like above, but yellow when ripe. Price same as above.

Bull Nose—A large pepper used for chopping up in pickles. Good size and very prolific. Semi-sweet. Price same as above.

Chinese Giant—Largest, sweetest and best of all the mango peppers. It is as early as Ruby King and fully twice as large. I had them this summer as large as a quart cup. The Rural New Yorker, which is the best authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored, and

appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torchlight procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big pepper as big as your two fists will often have only a dozen or so of seeds. My seed is grown by the originator and is absolutely true. Price, packet, 10c; oz., 40c.

Parsnips

Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted very early, the earlier the better, while the ground is cool and moist. It must, of course, be fresh seed, as parsnips will not grow much after the first year.

Hollow Crown or Long Smooth—The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

Improved Half Long—Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality. Price, either variety: Oz., 10c; 1-2 oz., 5c; 1-2 lb., 20c, postpaid. For larger lots see wholesale list on page 48.

Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it will always call for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is fine. Plant and tend the same as tomatoes and it is just as easy to get a crop.

Early Long Purple—Earliest variety grown. Of fair size; bears abundantly.

New York Purple—Very large, smooth and thornless. Dark purple. Fine.

Black Beauty—A large black egg plant. Much like New York Purple, but not so large. Price, oz., 25c; 1-5 oz., 5c, either variety.

Parsley

Moss Curled—The best variety. Big, curly, tender leaves. Packet, 5c.

Vegetable Oyster or Salsify

Plant and tend like parsnips. Very easy to grow if you keep the weeds out. Plant very early while the ground is cool, dig in the fall and pack in dirt in the cellar for use in the winter; or can be left out all winter like parsnips. Freezing don't hurt them.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. Oz., 15c; 1-3 oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 40c.

Peas

See prices on next page.

Marrowfat—The old-fashioned late garden pea. Smooth and fair quality. Very hardy.

Champion of England—Much like above, but wrinkled and sweeter. Has mostly taken the place of Marrowfat in my trade.

Dwarf Champion—This is a dwarf or bush form of the old favorite, Champion of England. Except for its tall vines it has always been considered the best of all the late peas. The new form is just about perfection. It grows about fifteen inches high, stiff stalked and close jointed. Literally loaded down with big, fat pods. Peas large, thin skinned and of most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy yielding, late pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. See next page for prices.



New Mango Pepper—"Chinese Giant"

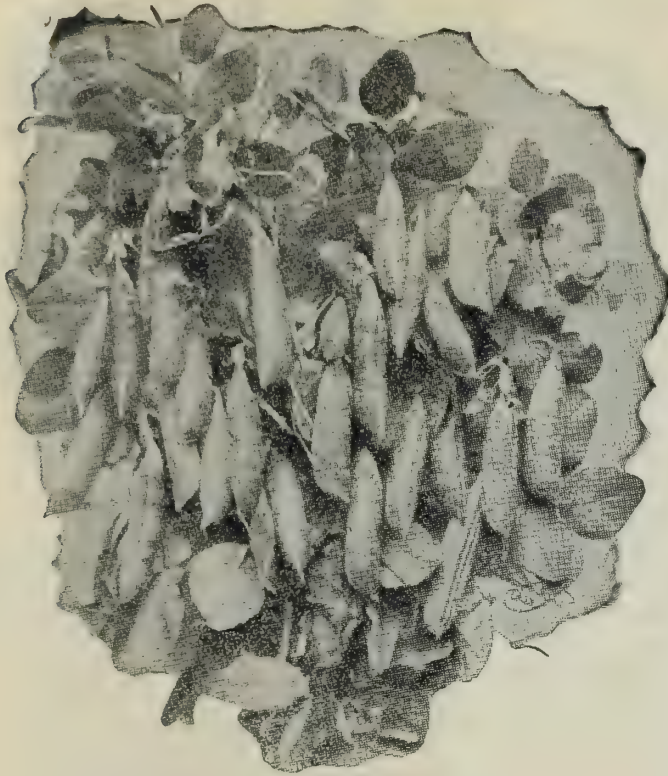
Double the size of Ruby King and equally as mild.



Dwarf Champion Peas



**HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIP.**



Extra Early Bunch Peas—Alaska.
Earliest and Most Profitable Early Pea

Premium Gem—A well-known, half-dwarf, second early wrinkled pea. Grows about knee high. Very productive and sweet. Not quite so early as Nott's Excelsior, but will yield two or three times as many peas and will bear longer.

Everbearing—Half-dwarf, late, very large peas, larger and sweeter than Marrowfat and requires no stakes. Bears all summer, nearly.

Dwarf Grey Sugar—This is an old variety that should be better known. The pods are about the same size as those of other peas, but have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all, the same as string beans. They have a delicious, sweet flavor and are a welcome change from the common peas. They are hardy and bear enormously. Try them.

Horsford's Market Garden—The largest, sweetest pea grown. A half-dwarf main crop variety, much like Dwarf Champion.

Advancer—A second early, following Gem. Good yielder, sweet and a good seller.

Special Offer Any three varieties, One-half Pint each, 25c; one pint each, 50c; one quart each, 95c. All postpaid.

Gradus—A monster early pea, as early as Nott's Excelsior and as large as Marrowfat. It is very sweet and like all very sweet peas is very tender and rots easily in the ground so that there is always trouble to get a stand of it. It is also easily hurt by bad weather and I do not advise you to plant heavily of it unless you are sure you can grow it successfully. Vines about 4 feet high.

Stratagem—A very large late pea, very popular in the Eastern market. The longest pods and largest peas grown. I have the true strain of it.

Telephone—Another very large late pea of English origin, very sweet and in a favorable season very large pods.

Telegraph—A smooth seeded late pea something like Marrowfat, except that the seed is green, and the pods are a beautiful dark green color and make a handsome appearance on market. It will stand more grief than any other large late pea and will yield enormously. I had pods of it last summer that were over six inches long.

Pride of the Market, or Market Master—Very popular on the New York market. Late, half dwarf and very large.

Leonard's Potlatch—A new sort from the Pacific coast. The name Potlatch is an Indian word meaning "Big Dinner," and it just fits this pea. It makes an enormous yield of uncommonly large peas. The vine is short and heavy and the pods are very large. Season is about the same as Marrowfat.

Leonard's Clatawa—Same origin as Potlatch, but more dwarf and earlier. Very fine quality.

Peas

My stock of peas is especially fine. It is grown in northern Michigan and is exceedingly vigorous and hardy. There are no weevils in them either, or at least very few. See prices at foot of page.

Alaska—This is without exception the earliest variety of Peas grown. They grow about knee high and set very full of rather small dark green pods, which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seed blue when ripe. Compared with my "Extra Early" it is slightly earlier and not so large podded, quality about the same. Like it, it always grows well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather.

Improved Extra Early—This is the brag extra early to which every seedsman gives first place, usually under some high sounding name of his own. It is the very best early pea, grows about knee high and yields enormously of medium sized pods. It is very hardy and can be planted as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, and will bear in spite of any sort of weather. Generally ready to pick by May 25th to 30th.

The Fillbasket Pea—I have been growing this new half dwarf pea for 4 years now and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best second early I ever had. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early. In growth and pod it resembles it, but is fully a third larger and yields heavier. In fact it yields better than any pea, early or late, that I ever saw. Last year it made over 250 bushels of green peas to the acre and sold with Gem and Nott's Excelsior, that were not making a third as much. Compared with Gem, it has pods about the same size, but fully three times as many of them. The seed is smooth and like all smooth peas is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like wrinkled ones. With Alaska or Extra Early for first picking, this for second crop and the Dwarf Champion for main crop you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half dwarfs, growing about knee high.

Nott's Excelsior—This pea has been heavily boomed for years but I must confess I have never made a success with it. It may be all right in the East, but it sure is no good here. Although of good quality it is too dwarf and does not yield enough. Fillbasket is same season and will yield three times as much.

Tom Thumb—No good here. It is too dwarf and the pods get on the ground and rot. The Extra Early is dwarf enough and is much better.

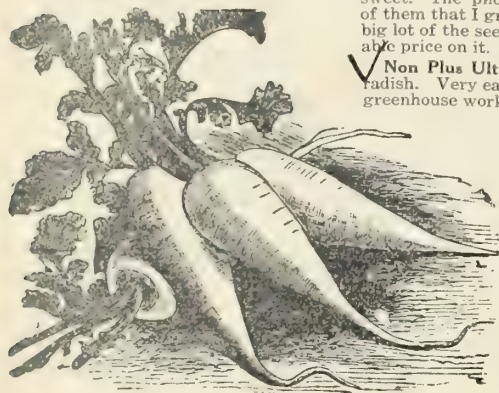
Price on Peas—Any variety, ½ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c. The prices include postage or prepaid express. If you want larger lots by express or freight at your expense, see wholesale list on page 48.



Fillbasket Pea—The Best Second Early



Radish, Round Red



Radish, White Strasburg.

- ✓ **Long Scarlet**—The best long red early radish.
- ✓ **Lady Finger**—A long, slender, pure white radish. Does not get pithy easily. Very popular.
- ✓ **Chartier**—Much like the above, but pink and white in color. Stands well through the summer, and is the best late radish in the list.
- ✓ **Chinese Rose Winter**—The best of the winter radishes. Will keep all winter like a turnip.
- ✓ **Mikado, or Chinese White Winter**—An enormous white winter radish. Grows over a foot long and very solid. Can be sown in spring for summer use or sown with turnips for winter use.
- ✓ **Cincinnati**—A rose colored long early radish. It is something like the old Long Scarlet but better quality, slightly earlier and smaller tops. It is very much like Icicle except in color and is fully equal to Icicle in quality.
- ✓ **Scarlet Turnip White Tip**—A white tipped form of the round early radish. Bright red with white tips.
- ✓ **Rose Gem**—A pinkish round early radish. Similar to Round Red except in color.
- ✓ **Early Scarlet Globe**—A very popular early radish. Tender and sweet. In shape and appearance it is similar to what Salzer calls Early Bird.

Radishes

Price—Any variety listed (except Crimson Giant): Oz., 10c; 1-2 oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 25c, postpaid. For prices on larger lots see wholesale list on page 48, or write for special prices.

My radish seed is all French grown. Radish seed saved in this country is not at all satisfactory, as the radishes are inclined to be hot and run to seed too soon. The French stock is earlier and will stand longer without becoming unfit for use.

✓ **All Season's Mixture**—A mixture of all the best sorts, mostly early. I have pushed this mixture for several years and it has always given splendid satisfaction. Buy an ounce or two and make one planting and you will have radishes all summer.

✓ **The Icicle**—This new radish, lately introduced, is undoubtedly the finest white radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest long radish I have ever had. It is very early, the long red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large.

✓ **Strasburg**—A very large white radish, very late, egg shape. Never gets pithy. Often will weigh eight pounds. Can be cooked like a turnip.

✓ **Early Bird**—This is a very early radish sent out by Salzer. It is a small red variety; very handsome, tender and sweet. The photograph reproduced here shows a bunch of them that I grew that are the typical shape. I had a big lot of the seed grown for me and can make a reasonable price on it.

✓ **Non Plus Ultra Forcing**—A small forcing variety of radish. Very early and small leaves. Specially suited for greenhouse work. An extra fine strain of seed.

Plant Plenty of Radishes—The seed is cheap and easy to plant. Just plant it and that's about all you have to do. They grow like a bad weed and don't need much tending. Plant every week and keep 'em coming. Don't plant too thick though. They won't amount to anything if you do. They must be planted thin or thinned out to about three inches apart.

✓ **Early Round Dark Red**—Very early, tender and sweet. Sells better on our market than any other radish. Very small tops.

✓ **Round White**—Like Round Red, but not so sweet.

✓ **French Breakfast**—The well known white tipped, half-long early radish. Very tender, but gets pithy quick.



Radish, All Season's Mixture

✓ Crimson Giant Radish

This I consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of German origin, and I have had it for 3 seasons, but did not offer it till last season because I could hardly believe the claims made for it I have given it a thorough test, and I am an enthusiastic believer in it. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it. Last spring we pulled and sold from ours for nearly a month, and they were good from start to finish. Absolutely no pithy ones.

I succeeded in getting a hundred pounds of seed direct from Germany, and can give you the straight stuff.

Price, 1-2 Oz. 10c. Oz. 20c. 1-4 Lb. 40c. See page 48 for larger lots.

Special Offer

Any 4 packets of radishes 15c, postpaid. Any 4 ounces of radishes 25c, postpaid. Any 2 ounces of radishes 15c, postpaid.



Examining the Radishes in the Trial Grounds

I have samples planted in the trial grounds of every variety I sell, and I have a good chance to compare the value of the different strains. My trial grounds are the most extensive in the west.

Testing Seeds For Germination

I test a sample of every lot of seed before I sell it, so as to be sure it will grow well.





Beauty—A smooth, solid, purple variety, of fine flavor and medium size. Where the market calls for a purple or flesh colored tomato, this is a good one to grow. Medium early.

Ponderosa—Very large tomato. Almost seedless. Sometimes rough. The largest of all tomatoes. Oz., 35c; 1-4 lb., \$1.25.

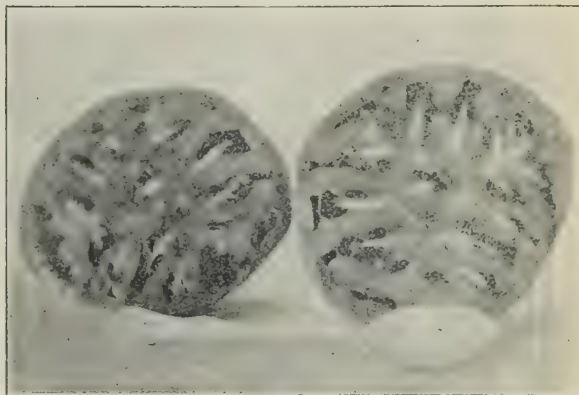
Yellow Pear—Small, for preserves. Oz., 30c.

Early Minnesota—This is a remarkably early, smooth tomato, and with the possible exception of Earliana, is the best of all the very early sorts.

Earliana—I count this the best early tomato for either home use or market. It is good size, smooth, good quality, and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the others go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, it will turn out more tomatoes than any kind I have ever tried. My seed of this variety is specially selected for me by a trucker at Muscatine, who grows Earlianas extensively to ship. It is the best strain I have ever seen. Oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., \$1.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Probably the best second early. Not quite so early as the Earliana, but larger, deep red color, very smooth, and good size. It is about a week or ten days behind the earliest, but is a much better tomato when it does come. My Early Jewel are specially selected for me by a trucker who grows them to ship to the early market, and it is a remarkably thoroughbred strain. He makes more money on it than on any other variety. Oz., 30c; 1-4 lb., \$1.00.

Acme—A smooth purple variety of good size, grown extensively in the South for early shipments. Much like Beauty or Imperial, but earlier.



Cross Section of Earliana—My Kind of a Tomato.

Atlantic Prize—A very early sort, much grown in the East. Ripens about a dozen rather small fruits very early.

Royal Red—A very fine looking large blood red tomato, originated by the Livingstons. Globe shaped and very solid. Specially fine for exhibition purposes and fancy markets.

Matchless—(Truckers' Favorite)—Much like Stone; a good tomato in every way. Claimed by some of the eastern seedmen to be the best of the lot.

Trophy—A blood red tomato for canning. Much like Stone. Grown extensively in the east for the canning factories.

Livingstons Globe—A perfect globe shape. Very solid meated and fine flavor. Same quality as Ponderosa but smoother and more prolific.

THE SHENANDOAH—This new tomato is a selection from Ponderosa, larger, smoother and more vigorous in vine. You can get some idea of the size of the vine and tomatoes by noticing that the trellis to which I have it trained is made of rough 4-inch boards. Any tomato can be trained up in this way, but no other that I have ever seen will make the vigorous vine and enormous tomatoes that this does. The tomatoes, although very large, are almost seedless like the Ponderosa, but more so, and for that reason I have had great difficulty in getting enough of the seed together to enable me to offer it for sale I had quite a field of it this year and had hoped for a good crop of seed, but got very little. Plenty of tomatoes but few seeds in them, and what were there were often small and light.

FREE OFFER—I have decided to postpone listing it for sale and will instead distribute it again this year in free trial packets. These will be small, about 50 seeds each, but that will enable you to give it a trial. So if your order amounts to as much as a dollar, for anything in the catalog, you may have a small packet of this tomato free of charge. If you don't get it, its your own fault.

To those who wish to purchase, I could spare a few ounces at \$1.50 per oz.

Garden Huckleberry—Not a true huckleberry but an annual plant that bears a wonderful amount of fruit that takes the place of the real huckleberry. Grows and bears the first season from seed. Makes a bush about four feet high, literally covered with dark purple berries about the size of cherries. Not eatable raw, but makes good sauce, jam, or preserves. Will grow anywhere. Also known as Wilderberry and as Tree Groundcherry. Specially valuable in localities where other fruit is scarce, and as a curiosity everywhere. Price, Packet 10c, or 3 pkts. for 25c.



Vine of the new "Shenandoah" Tomato, over 8 feet high and bearing over half a bushel of Tomatoes. Photo from my trial grounds.



Early Milan

Odds and Ends

Here are a lot of things that have no special place in the catalogue, so I have compiled them all in together here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I probably have it. If not, I can get it for you.

Gourds—They say it takes a Missourian to raise gourds, but that may be a mistaken notion. You might try it anyway. I can supply any of the following named varieties: Dipper, Nestegg, Sugar Trough, Fancy Mixed. **Price, any variety, Oz. 20c. 1-4 Oz. 5c.**

Collards—Grown in the South for greens. Like cabbage, only it does not head. I have the true Georgia seed. **Price, Packet 5c.**

Cress—Upland. Grown early in the spring for seasoning and for greens. **Pkt. 5c.**

Endive—Or German Lettuce—Some like lettuce, but more bitter. Can be bleached like celery. **Packet 5c.**

Garden Lemon or Vine Peach—Valuable for preserves. **Oz. 20c. Pkt. 5c.**

Ground Cherry—I can furnish either the yellow or the purple. Yellow is the sweetest and purple the largest. Either one. **Pkt. 5c.**

Kale or Green Kahl, as my German friends call it—Grown for greens. Looks like loose green curly cabbage leaves. I can furnish either the tall or the dwarf. **Oz. 15c. Packet 5c.**

Kohl Rabi—Or Turnip Rooted Cabbage—Looks like a cross between a turnip and a cabbage. Tastes like turnip but sweeter. **Oz. 20c. Pkt. 5c.**

Leeks—Large Flag. **Pkt. 5c.**

Mustard—This makes the best early greens that can be found and it is very easily grown. The improved sorts are quite valuable. I can supply **Chinese Curled, White, Black, Giant Southern and the New Ostrich Plume**. **Price, any variety, Oz. 10c. Pkt. 5c.**



Parsley—Moss curled. For seasoning. **Pkt. 5c.**

Rhubarb or Pie Plant—I have the finest strain of this that I ever saw. It was brought here originally from the East, and is different from any I have ever seen. The stalks are very red, very large, and very tender. It is much like the Victoria, but larger and slightly redder. I can supply either seed or plants of my own growing. **Price, Seed, Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. 1-4 Lb. 50c. All postpaid. Price, Plants, per Doz., \$1.00 postpaid.**

Summer Savory—Used for seasoning. **Pkt. 5c.**

Sage—Mammoth or Broad Leaf—The best sort. **Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c.**

Spinach—Bloomsdale Savoy—The best variety. Ask for prices on large lots. **Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.**

Tobacco—Grow your own supply and be independent of the trust. **Pkt. 5c.**

Sunflower—Mammoth Russian—Grown for chicken feed. **Pt. 20c. 1-2 Pt. 10c. All postpaid. Ask for prices on large lots.**

If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

I can supply practically anything in the seed line but I don't have room here to catalogue them all. Send along the order anyway and I will fix you out.

Fla

Turnips

Early turnips should be sowed, or better, drilled in, very early. You can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. Late turnips can be sowed any time in July or August and will keep growing till the ground freezes. Use a pound of seed to the acre.

Early Milan—Best early. Tender and sweet and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf, but smaller and earlier. **Oz. 10c. 1-2 Oz. 5c. 1-4 Lb. 30c. For larger lots see wholesale price list page 48.**

Early White Milan—Just like the above but pure white in color. Same size, quality and earliness. **Same price.**

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This is the old standby for late sowing. Large, sweet and fine grained. If you want a large lot, write for special prices. **Oz. 6c. 1-2 Oz. 3c. 1-4 Lb. 15c. Postpaid. For larger lots see page 46.**

Purple Top Globe—Same as the above, but slightly deeper shape. Yields heavier on account of it. **Same price.**

White Globe—Much like Purple Top Globe, except that it is a pure white. Very large and handsome. Does not get pithy. **Same Price.**

Ruta Baga or German Sweet—Yellow flesh, very large. Should be set thin like cabbage. **Oz. 6c. 1-2 Oz. 3c. 1-4 Lb. 15c. For larger lots see page 46.**

If you want much quantity of Turnip Seed don't fail to write for special prices. I have a fine lot of New Seed and can fix you out all right.



This Collection of Fancy Mixed Gourds Free

There is nothing makes a better climber for covering windows, porches, etc., than mixed gourds. They will grow anywhere and grow very rapidly. I have made up a very fine collection of them containing almost all known varieties, from the little Nest Egg to the giant Sugar Trough. Many of them are useful as well as ornamental.

I will give a large packet of this mixture of gourds free to every one ordering as much as a dollar's worth of flower seeds or bulbs. This is in addition to all other extras. I have a fine lot of flower seeds and bulbs further over in the book and you are welcome to these gourds if you will mention it when ordering other flowers.

Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for a good, reliable ready-mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost everyone wants a nice lawn and sodding is generally too expensive. A good velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from the seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early

in the spring, very thick, about a quart to the square rod. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of bluegrass, but I have added several other sorts that help it out immensely. As the most call is for about enough to seed a front yard, I pack it mainly in four quart bags, but can give you any quantity you want. **Price, per Qt., postpaid, 20c. 4 Qts., postpaid, 65c. 8 Qts., postpaid, \$1.20. By express or freight, per bushel, \$2.50. Use a quart to the square rod.**



Mixed Lawn Grass

Price, per Qt., postpaid, 20c. 4 Qts., postpaid, 65c. 8 Qts., postpaid, \$1.20. By express or freight, per bushel, \$2.50. Use a quart to the square rod.



How to Set Strawberry Plants

Strawberry Plants

I have been growing strawberries for market for a good many years, something over 20 years in fact, and long before I was in the seed business I was selling strawberry plants. I always had better berries than my neighbors, and they all came to me for plants. I still grow lots of berries for market and lots of plants to sell. See the photographs of my field. Did you ever see a nicer, healthier, hardier looking lot of plants?

Culture

The plants should be set very early in the spring; April is best, and if the ground is in good condition they are almost sure to grow. With good care by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground as you see mine have done. Then in the winter, after the ground is frozen, mulch them well, and next summer you will have berries to burn. I have had them make a quart to every four feet of row at one picking.

They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course do better the richer the ground is. You can't get it too rich for them. Have it fall plowed if possible. Don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success here.

Set the plants from a foot to a foot and a half in the row, and the rows any convenient width for tending. They will cover the ground all right the first season.

Every man who has a patch of ground as big as a blanket ought to have all the berries he can use. He can grow them as easily as not.

Varieties.

I have tried over 150 kinds of strawberries, and then settled down to just one or two kinds. I grew the Splendid almost altogether for several years, and it is sure a great berry; but the last year or two I have been setting more of the **Senator**, and the new patch is all that, solid. As it is a perfect blossomed sort it can be set alone, and needs no other kind with it. It is positively the best berry I have ever seen. It is large, dark red, fine quality, and above all it is an enormous yielder. It will make more berries and stand more grief than any kind I ever saw. It is as hardy as blue grass, and is fully able to spread and take care of itself. It don't need any petting. Just set it out and keep the weeds out till it gets a fair start, and you will have all the berries you want. I am setting acres of it solid for market, after watching it carefully for three years.

Prices—\$1.00 per 100, postpaid; 300 for \$2.50 by prepaid express. Special prices on large lots by freight or express at your expense. I have lots of plants and will be glad to talk to you about big lots.

Plants are of my own growing, young, vigorous and healthy. Fresh dug on day of shipment and carefully packed.

Other Plants.

Asparagus — Columbian Mammoth White — Good, strong plants of my own growing. **25c per doz., or \$1 per 100, postpaid.** Special prices on large lots by express or freight. I've lots of them.

Rhubarb Plants—I have some very fine Rhubarb plants of my own growing. Not divisions, but nice whole plants. They are of the best variety and are first class in every way. Can ship safely by mail or express to any part of the country. **Price, \$1.00 per doz., by mail postpaid, or 25 for \$1.00 by express at your expense.**

Other Small Fruit Plants— I can also supply other small fruit plants such as raspberries, currants, etc., at reasonable prices. Send along your orders and I will fix you out all right.



My field of Senator Strawberries six months from setting. Did you ever see healthier, nicer plants?



View of my field of Strawberries. These were set April and photographed the October following. Note the heavy growth of vines.



Early Ohio

The Banner

A Sample of My Seed Stock



White Ohio, a White Seedling of Early Ohio.
Early, Prolific and Fine Quality



A Peck of Early Michigans

Seed Potatoes



I have always been a heavy grower of potatoes and have made more money at it than any other branch of farming. One year with another I have made them average twice the number of bushels to the acre that I could have had of corn, and they always sell for more a bushel than corn. I have experimented a great deal with different varieties of potatoes, trying all the new ones as they came out, and have had as many as 50 varieties of potatoes growing at once, but I find that the list of really good paying sorts is limited and that many of the much advertised kinds are not much good. I have sifted the list down to the ones offered here, and I think they cannot be beaten, at least for this western country. I list mostly early ones, because it is on the early potatoes that we must depend mostly for a sure crop. Late ones make a big crop sometimes, but the early ones always do. For cultural directions, ask for my leaflet on potato growing, mailed free.

Shipping Potatoes—I can ship any time you order them out, but if it is too early you will have to take your own risk of freezing unless you have them, packed in paper lined barrels, which I will do at an extra expense of 10c per bushel. Ordinarily I ship first part of April. Bags and small boxes free. Paper lined barrels 10c per bushel extra.

Scabby Potatoes—I don't have them. My stock is all free from this pest. It is bright and smooth, well sorted and good size. It is first-class seed in every way, the best that I know how to grow. Absolutely pure and free from mixture. If your potatoes are running out, get a start of fresh new blood.

White Early Ohio—This potato, which is a white seedling of the Early Ohio, is in my opinion the best of all early potatoes. It is a true Ohio of the best type in all except color, which instead of being pink, as in the parent, is a beautiful creamy white with pink eyes. Just imagine the smoothest, nicest Ohio you ever saw, but with the color of the old Peachblow, and you will have a good idea of how it looks. In earliness there seems to be no difference between it and the Ohio, the White Ohio being a little bit the earliest if anything, but in yield it has a decided advantage. While the potatoes are not much larger, there are more in a hill, and the yield with me this summer was generally about 20 per cent greater. This may not seem very much, but when you consider that it meant over 100 bushels difference to the acre in some fields, you will see that it was quite an object. In 1902 I had two varieties side by side and both were from Red River grown seed so they had an equal show. In the best side of the field an acre of the Ohio made over 400 bushels, while an exact acre of White Ohio alongside made the remarkable yield of 577 2-3 bushels by actual weight. A good big car load. Think of it. This was not a small test from a few hills, either, but a measured acre, hauled across the scales. Of course, it was due partly to the splendid potato weather we had, and I used the best seed I could get, but I do not believe there is another variety of potatoes going that would do it. I had eight acres of them in all and they made a little over 4,000 bushels. It's the new vigorous blood that does it. The Ohio is all right, but it takes a new healthy variety like this to make such records. See price below.

Early Michigan—This is a pure white early potato of fine shape, a great yielder and the best quality of any. While not of the Ohio type it is fully as early, some say earlier, and in a favorable year is a greater yielder. In quality it resembles the old Snowflake. Is large enough to eat about the same time as the Ohio, but keeps green and growing longer; makes bigger vines. It also shows lots of bloom, which is always a good sign, as it shows the plant to be full of vigor. My seed is pure and true, grown on new sod ground, and is absolutely free from scab.

Price of Seed Potatoes, Any Variety.

By Freight or Express.

Peck, 50c; 1-2 bu., 90c; bu., \$1.65. Packed in paper lined barrels for 10c per bu. extra. Small lots by mail postpaid at lb, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Freight Rates and express rates on potatoes are very reasonable. They take a low rate of freight, and the express companies give them a rate of 20 per cent less than ordinary merchandise. Amounts below a bushel are usually about as well by express. Larger lots should go by freight. Your freight agent can give you the exact rate or I can find it for you here.

SEED POTATOES, (Continued)

The Banner

A good potato, large, handsome and very prolific. It has a slightly russet skin of a creamy white color. Its shape is a little oblong and slightly flattened (cooking through easily). The eyes are few and very shallow, thus securing economy in paring. It seems almost entirely blight and scab proof. Is always smooth and regular in form, with never any prongs. Although it resembles Carman No. 3, Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural New Yorker, I consider it better than any of them. It is of much better quality than any of them; and in fact better quality than any late potato I know of. It is not quite so late as others of the Rural type, and is slightly different in appearance, being more russeted. It is absolutely the smoothest potato known, as is shown by photo herewith. It is a splendid keeper and an enormous yielder of all big potatoes. When you add to this its superb quality, what more can you ask? My stock is very fine, all big fellows, and smooth as eggs. See prices below.

**The Banner—Best Main Crop Potato.****Extra Early Ohio**

This has been the main standby for a potato crop here in the corn belt for 15 or 20 years now, and probably no potato has ever had so long a run of popular favor. It has been allowed, however, to get mixed and run out in many cases, and in such cases it is necessary to get new stock, new blood, free from scab and mixture. I have always taken great pains with my Ohios, getting in the best stock I could find, and I think I can please you. Try them.

Netted Gem—A very fine late potato. The only one I have ever found that was scab proof. It showed absolutely no scab this year, although potatoes on the same ground last year were scabby. I think this is due to the russet skin, for I have never seen any russet skinned potato scabby. Potato is kidney shaped, good size, and extra fine quality. Great yielder, and good keeper.

**The Old Standby—Early Ohio—Northern Strain**

White Victor—Evidently a white seedling of the old Blue Victor once so popular. A large handsome white potato, almost round. In fact it has all the qualities of the old Blue Victor except for its white color and new blood. Great yielder.

Prices of Potatoes, Any Variety—Peck, 50c; 1-2 bu., 90c; 1 bu., \$1.65. Packed in paper lined barrels at 10c per bu. extra. Ask for special price on large lots. These prices do not include freight or express, but potatoes get a low rate of freight, and the charges will be very reasonable. See table of freight rates in corn department. The rate would be about the same on potatoes.

Potatoes by the Pound—I do not like to sell them that way, as it does not give enough for a fair start, but if you are too far away for freight or express shipment, it is your only chance to try my seed, and I would hate to have you slight me entirely. I will mail, postpaid, any variety of my potatoes at these prices: 1 lb., 18c; 2 lbs., 35c; 3 lbs., 50c. All one kind or different kinds, just as you like.

Seed Sweet Potatoes—Write and ask about them later on. Special price list of them out in March.

Formula For Dipping Potatoes to Prevent Scab.

Scab on potatoes is contagious, and if you plant seed that has been infected with it, the crop is sure to be scabby unless you dip the seed. After it has been dipped, if it is planted on ground that is free from scab, the crop will be clean. Here is the formula I use.

Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of pulverized corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) in a bucket of hot water. Add 30 gallons of water and immerse the potatoes in it for from one to two hours. This should be done before cutting. The potatoes can be cut at once after taking out of the solution or can be dried first. The solution must be mixed and kept in wooden vessels, as it eats metal. It is poisonous to eat or drink, but will not hurt the hands to work in it. The solution and any potatoes that are left over should be buried to avoid accidents.

A Page of Good Forage Plants

**Bromus Inermis or Awnless Brome Grass**

to pass over the thick mat of bottom grass and following with a mower."

It will produce a good crop on ground that is so poor that other tame grasses cannot catch. Makes a quick, dense sod, either on sandy or stiff clay soil and will stay for years. **Price, bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.75. 100 pounds or over at 11 cents.** If you need a large lot, write for special delivered price, that is, laid down at your station, freight paid. **Sample Free. Ask for it**

**Dwarf Essex Rape**

The great forage plant. Can be sown any time from April to August and will make more feed than anything else you can sow.

weather and makes a big loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow, grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. The seed cannot be grown in this country, but is imported from Essex County, England. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 5 pounds per acre on well prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoats all summer without other feed. One of my customers sowed a vacant lot (one-fifth acre) in April and turned three shoats in it in May. When I called to see him in August the rape was so high it hid the hogs, in spite of the fact that they had kept fat on it alone and tried their best to keep it down. By October 15 the hogs weighed about 275 pounds and the one-fifth acre of rape, which still looked green and thrifty, had been their only feed since May.

Price of Genuine English Seed, 5 lbs. 45c. 10 lbs. 75c. 25 lbs. \$1.50. 100 lbs. \$5.75. Small amounts by mail add 8 cents per pound extra to cover postage.

I have a big supply of fine seed, and if you want 100 pounds or over I will be pleased to make you a very low price delivered at your station, freight prepaid. **Ask for free sample.**

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue

This grass is becoming very popular in Kansas and Nebraska, and it and Brome grass bid fair to take the place of all other tame grasses for the western part of the corn belt, also in the southwest. It grows taller and ranker than blue grass and makes good hay or pasture either one. Very valuable in dry weather. **Price, Bu. \$2.50, sacks free. Low prices on large lots.**

Mixed Pasture Grasses**Permanent Pasture Mixture****Quick Action Hog Pasture Mixture**

I can furnish any sort of grass seed mixtures you want. I make a specialty of these seed.
A mixture of the best grasses and clover for permanent pasture, for either hogs or cattle. **Price, 10c per lb.**
A mixture of quick growing grasses, fodder plants, etc., that will make plenty of feed in six weeks from sowing. **Price, 4c per lb.**

Bromus Inermis or Awnless Brome Grass

This new hay and pasture grass was introduced and distributed by the U.S. experiment station as something to take the place of clover and timothy in regions where they would not grow well, owing to dry soil or cold winters. It has succeeded beyond their hopes, and is now a standard grass, not only in the dry, cold climate of the northwest, but in the dry, hot southwest and even in the country where clover and timothy are a success. It will grow anywhere that they will, and lots of places where they fail utterly. No winter is cold enough and no summer dry and hot enough to kill it out, and you can realize what that means. It makes hay equal to timothy and of much the same quality and appearance. For pasture it comes earlier and stays later than any other grass I know of.

The following report from the state experiment station at Brookings, S. D., gives such an accurate idea of it and such good directions for culture, that I have reproduced it entire:

"We have been raising brome grass (*Bromus Inermis*) at the station for about twelve years. During the earlier years we used it exclusively for meadow and seed, but for the last three years we have given it a very thorough trial as a pasture grass, and we are fully convinced that it is much the best grass yet tried here for that purpose. It starts early in the spring, makes a very tough sod, is not easily killed out either by close feeding or tramping, occupies the ground so fully as to drive out all weeds and inferior grasses, remains green later in the fall than any other grass and is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock."

"This spring (1903) has been a very cold, backward one, and the other pasture grasses have only fairly started on this 11th day of May, while the brome grass on meadows that were closely pastured last fall stands about six to eight inches high, while some fields that were seeded last year stand ten inches high. In fact this brome grass of last year's seeding would afford more feed at this time than an equal area of winter rye on an adjoining field, and this rye did not winter-kill and is better than an average crop at this time of the year."

"Brome grass should be sown broadcast or with a drill upon well prepared land, at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per acre, either with or without a nurse crop. If sown with a nurse crop, about one-half bushel of wheat should be used, and it should be sown with the rest of the wheat crop as early in April as the soil is in good condition. If sown broadcast it should be covered by a light dragging. If sown with a drill no dragging will be needed after sowing, but a good firm seed-bed should be prepared by thorough dragging before sowing. Some difficulty has been experienced in sowing with a drill, as the seed is so light and chaffy that it does not feed well. If sown without a nurse-crop, it is better to delay sowing until about the first of June, sowing in the same manner as with a nurse crop. It usually produces a good crop of seed the first year after sowing, and an excellent crop of either seed or hay the second and third years. We have frequently obtained a good yield of both seed and hay by allowing the seed to ripen, cutting the seed with a binder set high enough

Pencillaria

—When this new forage plant was first brought out I was rather shy of it as the claims seemed too strong. I feared it was just another fake, and I decided to give it a thorough trial on my own ground first. If it was all right I could offer it then. I have grown it for three years now, and I must say I have been agreeably surprised in it. It is really a good thing and nearly all that is claimed for it. That in the picture was planted the middle of June and the picture was taken the middle of August. It should have been cut sooner, but I left it to see how tall it would grow. For best results it should be cut when about four feet high, and then it can be cut three or four times in a season. It grows faster and taller than any fodder I ever saw, and while I never measured the yield, it is enormous. It is not affected by dry weather and does not blow down, as cane sometimes does. The fodder is finer than cane and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock.

It stools out like wheat and can be planted very thin. It ought to be drilled, but can be sown broadcast. If you could get a drill that would distribute it properly, a pound would plant an acre, as the seed is small almost like millet.

Price by mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c. 1-4 lb. 15c. Oz. 5c. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Don't plant *Pencillaria* till the ground gets warm. It will rot sure if you plant it too early. Last spring lots of people planted in April and lost it. After corn planting you are all right.

There has been much discussion as to the value and identity of *Pencillaria*, and it is claimed by some to be the same as Pearl or Cat-tail Millet. Now, while it is true that they are closely related, the *Pencillaria* is a more northern type and will thrive and ripen seed anywhere in the northern states, which is not true of the Pearl Millet.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Nothing ever introduced has gained so much popularity in so short a time. Only a few years ago we were asking, "What is it anyway?" while now every up-to-date farmer grows it and knows its value. It is an annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any

**Pencillaria**

A Page of Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

Guaranteed Grade of Grass Seed—On all field seeds, grass seed, clover, etc., I handle only what I call a "Guaranteed" grade. That is, I handle a grade that I am willing to let you subject to any possible test, and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. You run no risk of getting your farm seeded down to bad weeds. You will find more about this on a page farther over.

Alfalfa—See price on special page farther over.

SPECIAL OFFER—Freight Prepaid—Write me what you are needing in the way of farm seeds and I will make you a special price delivered at your station, freight prepaid. That way you can tell just what they will cost you and it will suit me, too, for prices on farm seeds are constantly fluctuating, and at the time this goes to press it is too early in the season for me to know how prices will run. On Cane, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass and all such seeds I will have a big supply and can make you close prices, if I know just what you want. Now, don't neglect to write and ask me about it.

NOTE—At the time this book goes to press, prices on this class of seeds are in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend too much on the prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest.

True German Millet—This is the millet that has the enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest growing of all the millets and makes lots of feed, either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude, and on that account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. **Price, per bu., \$1.25.** For large lots ask for special delivered price.

Cane or Sorghum—Early Orange—Farmers are getting to realize the value of cane more every year. It can be grown any ground and sown any time from April to July. It is better drilled than sowed. I use a one-horse wheat drill and put about two bushels to the acre between the rows of early peas, beans and sweet corn at the last cultivation. Also on the ground where I dig early potatoes. Cut it in September with a mower, binder or corn binder. Makes elegant feed for any kind of stock. Orange and Amber are the best sorts, as they mature quickly and stand up well. I have a fine supply of seed, bright and sound and sure to grow. **Price, per bu., \$1.25.** Bags free. For big lots ask for special delivered price.

Kaffir Corn—Extensively grown in the west. Will grow where it is so dry nothing else will grow. In the corn belt it does well everywhere. The seed makes fine chicken feed, and yields well. **\$1.00 per bu.** Bags free. Ask for special delivered price on big lots.

Speltz or Emmer—This new grain is rapidly becoming a staple crop in all parts of the west, and is becoming more popular every year. It grows somewhat like barley, but taller and ranker, and out yields any other small grain. The past year here it made about twice the yield that oats did, as it did not rust or fall down. It is equal in feeding value to oats, and all kinds of stock take to it readily. Sow it very early like oats, and about the same amount to the acre. **Price, bu., 65c; 2 bu. or over, 60c.** Special prices on large lots.

Success Beardless Barley—The best variety of barley to grow for feed. Absolutely beardless. Yields very heavy and makes the best feed in the world for young growing stock. I have the pure stuff. **Bu., \$1.25.**

Fodder Sweet Corn—Sweet corn is more valuable for fodder purposes than field corn, as it is sweeter, and stock seem to relish it better. It also stools out more and is not so coarse. I offer a good grade of Stowell's Evergreen for fodder purposes at **Bu. \$1.50.** Of course this is not so carefully handled as my garden grade, but it is good, clean seed and is a bargain.

Flint Corn—In the northern part of the country the Flint or Yankee corn is the only corn that can be grown. It is very hardy and early and will make a fair crop under the most unfavorable conditions. I can furnish either white or yellow. **Bu., \$1.50.**

Popcorn—I can furnish either Monarch White Rice or the Queen's Golden at **lb., 5c.**

Pumpkins—Field or Cow Pumpkin, **lb., 20c, or 6 lbs. for \$1.00.** Sweet Pumpkins, **lb., 30c, or 6 lbs. for \$1.50.**

Stock Beets or Mangels—Much grown for cattle, sheep and hogs. Use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 25c.** See page 48.

Soja or Soy Beans—A Chinese variety of beans, valuable for forage and at the same time enriches the soil. Fine to plow under. I have the early dwarf variety, which grows about 18 inches high. Can be planted at any time from April to July and makes a rank, quick growth. Besides forage it makes a big crop of seed. **Bu., \$2.75, peck, 75c.**

Cow Peas—A southern plant that is more a bean than a pea. It is rapidly gaining in favor in the north. Good for feed, but most valuable to plow under on thin worn soil. Will bring the land up quicker than clover. **Bu., \$2.50, peck, 65c.** Ask for special delivered price on big lots.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Many people prefer to sow blue grass alone. I have some fine seed that is fresh grown and free from weed seeds. The stripped seed is just as it come from the field, chaff and all. The cleaned seed has the chaff all blown out and is solid seed, 14 lbs. to the bushel. **Stripped seed, per bu., \$1.00. Cleaned seed, per bu., \$2.00.** I advise the solid seed.

Timothy—There is lots of timothy seed grown here, and I am in a position to give you the pure stuff. Our fields here are free from bad weeds, and besides I clean all the seed carefully over the best of mills, so you run no risk in getting your farm seeded down to weeds with the grass. **Bu., \$2.50.** Ask for special delivered prices on big lots.

Field Peas or Canadian Peas—Extensively grown in the north for quick stock feed. Good to plant with oats early in the spring. The oats hold the peas up and they can be mowed for hay, fed green or "hogged down." This is perhaps the better way. **Bu., \$2.50, peck, 65c.** Ask for delivered prices on big lots.

Sunflower—Mammoth Russian—Valuable to grow for chicken feed. Each plant makes a single big head often a foot across. Plant and tend like corn and they will yield about the same. **Qt., 25c, postpaid. By express or freight, peck, 65c. Bu., \$2.50.**

Red Clover—Clover is one of the big crops here, and I can give you the best seed from first hands. The price is constantly changing, so you had better write in for the latest price before buying. **Price, subject to change.** Ask for delivered price on big lots.

Red Top—A good grass for low wet ground. You can't drown it out. I have a lot of nice fresh seed just as it came from the stripper that I will sell while it lasts at **bu. \$1.00; 14 lbs. Solid clean seed at 10c per lb.**

REMEMBER—All field seeds are sold subject to rejection, that you can examine them when they come and if not as represented you can ship them back at my expense and have your money back. That's fair. You can't lose out on a deal of that kind.



Speltz or
Emmer

(Picture should
show it bearded)



True German Millet



Soja Beans



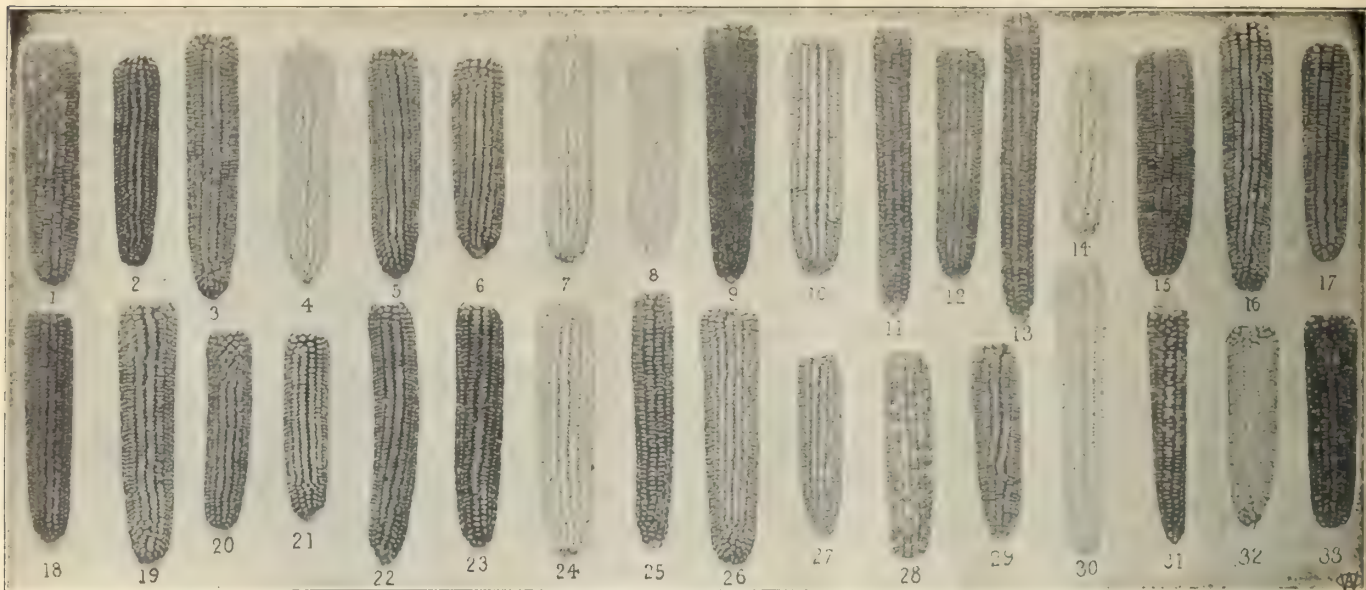
Blue Grass



Cane



Kaffir Corn



Sample Ears of Seed Corn Grown by Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Shenandoah Yellow | 12. Duly's Hybrid | 23. Perkins' Yard Long or New Record |
| 2. Red 90 day | 13. Old Mammoth Flint | 24. Boone County White |
| 3. Improved Leaming | 14. Minnesota King | 25. Longfellow Flint |
| 4. Iowa Silver Mine | 15. Golden West | 26. Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Type |
| 5. Reid's Yellow Dent, Ill. Type | 16. Jumbo or Long John | 27. Pride of the North |
| 6. Funk's 90 Day | 17. Iowa Goldmine | 28. Blue and White Calico |
| 7. White Pearl | 18. Shenandoah Special | 29. Early Ohio |
| 8. Three Eared White | 19. Missouri Beauty | 30. White Elephant |
| 9. Large Red or Bloody Butcher | 20. Reliance Yellow Dent | 31. Squaw Corn [This is the variety from which all others are descended] |
| 10. Mastodon | 21. Pride of Michigan | 32. White Cap Dent |
| 11. King Philip Flint [This is the oldest named variety of corn—dating back to 1635 and the Pilgrims.] | 22. Longfellow Dent | 33. Striped Calico or Large Calico |

Price List of Seed Corn for 1907

Extra selected seed, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and graded. F. O. B. Here. New Bags Free. Sample ear in each sack.

Variety	Peck	1/2 Bu.	1 Bu.	2 Bu. at	5 Bu. at	10 Bu. at
Shenandoah Yellow.....	\$.50	\$.90	\$1.65	\$1.60	\$1.55	\$1.50
Reid's Yellow Dent.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Iowa Silvermine.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Improved Leaming.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Boone County White.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Improved Calico.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
White Elephant.....	.60	1.00	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75
The New "Cornplanter" corn	.75	1.35	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.25
Shenandoah Special (90 Day)	.60	1.00	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75
Pride of the North (85 Day)	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Minnesota No. 13 (80 Day)	.60	1.00	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75
Extra Early White (90 Day)	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Red 90 Day.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
White Imperial (Red Cob)	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Mammoth Flint (Very early)	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
White Flint.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Yellow Flint.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50
Red Cob Ensilage.....	.40	.65	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00
Leaming Ensilage.....	.40	.65	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00
Evergreen Sweet Corn.....	.60	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Fodder Sweet Corn.....	.50	.90	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50

Fancy Ear Seed 75c Per Bushel More—Extra selected ear seed. Fancy ears only. Packed in crates or solid boxes as you may prefer. **Price, 75c per bu. more than prices given above.**

Please order this ear seed in even bushels only, as we pack it in crates or boxes that hold exactly a strong bushel.

The shelled seed is the same grade, but not selected quite so closely. It is fancy hand selected seed, representing only a small portion of the crop. It is all butted and tipped and run over special screens so that it will work in any planter. I sell it at a low price because I have to do it to meet competition, but it is a better grade than any shelled corn I have ever seen put out.

Will They Mature?

That depends, of course, upon how far north you are and what kind of a season we have. The corn from here is well ripened, vigorous and healthy, and well bred up. It will grow rapidly and yield well anywhere that it has any show at all. Here is about what you can depend upon:

For latitudes up to Des Moines any kind I list is perfectly safe for a main crop. In Nebraska anywhere south of the Platte. For latitude of Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City, are safe except Cornplanter, and in some years, Jumbo, White Elephant and Boone County White. For north tiers of counties in Iowa, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin and southern South Dakota, plant Shenandoah Special, Silvermine (my early strain), Pride of the North and Red 90 Day. This for main crop. They are safe. It would also pay to plant small amounts of any of the others for experimental and breeding purposes. This classification also applies to extreme northern Nebraska.

For extreme northern part of corn belt, plant Red 90 Day, Pride of the North, Minnesota No. 13, Extra Early White and the Flints. These varieties will ripen in a fair season considerably north of Minneapolis. They will also ripen in northern New York, Vermont and northern Michigan.

For Eastern customers would say that our latitude is very nearly the same as that of New York City, and that last year our large varieties ripened easily in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and southern half of New York state.

For the South I would advise Cornplanter, Boone County White, White Elephant and Shenandoah Yellow. If a smaller earlier corn is wanted, plant Shenandoah Special and Silvermine.

Iowa seed corn is a great success in the South, as it makes an enormous yield, and makes its crop before the drouth sets in.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



Ear Seed Corn

I was the first seedsman to advertise and push ear seed corn, and you may rest assured I am still staying with it. The other seed men all fought it at first and tried to laugh it down, but now there is not a reputable seed man in the country that does not offer ear seed corn, and most of them have copied my original shipping crate. They were simply driven to it by the farmers, who were quick to see the advantages of ear seed corn. It enforces honesty in the seed corn business.

You don't need any argument about the advantages of ear seed corn, for you know the good points of it as well as I do. I sell more ear seed than any

man in the country, and every crate of it is sold subject to rejection. If you don't like it, you don't have to keep it. It is the pick of the field, and the best corn here. I ship in either crates or tight boxes as you may prefer.

Graded Seed Corn

As I was the first to advertise and push ear seed corn, I was also the first to offer thoroughly graded seed, which is now advocated by all authorities.

The illustration tells the whole story better than I could tell it in words. Study it carefully and you will see the point. The left hand picture represents the ordinary grade of seed corn. It is sound and it will all grow, but to save your life you could not get an even stand with it. Some hills would have four or five grains and some would have one or two or maybe none at all. If those big, round, thick grains got to rolling around in the bottom of the planter box they would not let any of the corn through. You know it yourself, but with even the best of the small fanning mills it is impossible to separate the different shapes.

It takes a mill built especially for the work, and as yet there are but very few of them in use. The right hand picture shows a sample of its work. Elegant, isn't it? We select the seed ears carefully for type and purity, make sure they will grow perfectly, shell off the poor grains at both ends, and then pass them over to the new mills. No guesswork about it there. If a grain is a little too thick, out it goes. If it is a hair's breadth too narrow, or too wide, or too light, out it goes. It can't tell yellow corn from white, but it can do almost anything else. The right hand picture shows you what it looks like after the mill is done with it.

Another seed man was standing watching it work one day, and he said, "Why, Field, you are losing lots of pretty good seed there"—he was looking at the off-size grains being thrown out. "Yes," I said, "but it is better pig feed than it is seed." And that's the truth. If I left it in I could sell seed corn at a dollar a bushel, and it would be "pretty good seed corn"; but with all those odd grains out, it is as near perfect seed as a man can get, and you could afford to pay double price for it if you had to.

But I don't charge you any more for it than you would have to pay for the common run of good ungraded corn.

The biggest question before the corn growers today is the yield per acre, and that is in a great measure dependent upon the stand secured.

A proper stand cannot be secured with ungraded seed, no matter how good it may be. There is no planter on earth that will drop it evenly.

My machinery sorts the grains, better than you could do it by hand, even if you worked a week, and throws out every uneven shaped seed.

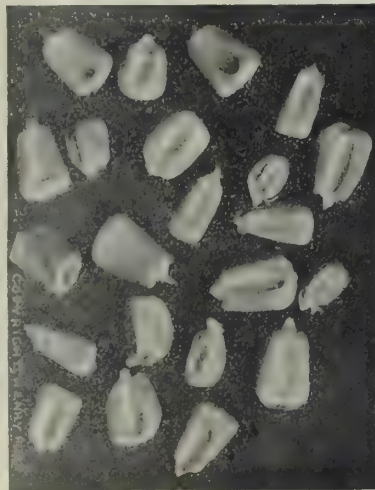
The result is even sized, even shaped, uniform grains. All the same thickness, none too wide or too narrow. Will work in any planter.

Ear seed corn is all right. I was the first in the Iowa seed corn district to talk ear seed corn, and I have sold more of it probably than any man in the seed trade, but I firmly believe that the proper grading of seed corn is of more importance than the getting of it in the ear. Always, provided, you have confidence enough in the man who sells it to trust him to pick out the ears that should make seed, and if you haven't confidence in him, you better let him alone entirely.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both, and you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine corn, too; but no matter how good it is, it will never shell up all just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled, you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that is a mighty nice way to have it.

Remember that any seed corn you buy of me can be returned at any time within ten days, if you are not entirely suited with it, and I will return your money to you. What more could you ask?

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good: and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



Ungraded (One-half natural size) Graded

Shenandoah Yellow

The Corn That Has Made Shenandoah Famous.

Southwest Iowa, and especially this, the Nishna Valley, is acknowledged the greatest corn region in the United States, and here at Shenandoah has been developed a strain of yellow corn that has made lots of money for the growers, lots of fame for several seedsmen and advertised Shenandoah to the farthest corners of the corn belt. It has been sold under several different names but in spite of the different names and the different claims for it, it is all the same corn and is what has come to be known as the Shenandoah type. In view of these facts I have decided to call it simply the "Shenandoah Yellow." This tells the whole story.

While I do not claim it to be "90-day" corn, it is the earliest big corn grown. It is but little later than the 90-day type and considerably larger. If you want something for right, real early, this is not what you want, but if you want a good, big, heavy, deep grained, yellow corn that is strictly thoroughbred and will outyield any other yellow you can get, and will ripen in any ordinary season as far north as Sioux City, and farther than that in most years, this is what you want. While there has been no regular agreement or organization among the corn growers here, there has always been an understanding among them which might almost be called an agreement, as to the best type of corn. It has been worked up and perfected by degrees, always working toward a fixed type, till we now believe that we have the best and most distinct type of yellow corn to be found anywhere. It is the great main crop corn for the central part of the corn belt. Draw a line through Marshalltown, Ia., Fremont, Neb., and passing just south of Chicago, and you will have its northern limit of safety. Anywhere this side of that line on the south it is the corn to grow. Its origin is uncertain, as it has been a fixed type here for a great many years back, but is probably the result of the intercrossing of choice varieties brought here by the settlers from Illinois and Indiana in the early seventies.

Ear, medium to large medium size. Should be nine or ten inches long and seven to seven and one-half in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 or 20. Good seed ears will weigh 12 to 16 ounces when thoroughly dry, with occasional specimens up to 18, and will shell out 86 per cent to 88 per cent. This is a strong point with it. Its small cob and deep grain make it weigh heavy and shell out uncommonly well. Cylindrical form and well filled at the ends. Grains $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and thickly packed. No waste space. Rough on top. Large germ. The rows run generally pretty straight, but occasionally they are somewhat tangled. If the ear is good in other ways, we do not throw it out for this. Stalk is of medium height, generally about 9 feet on good ground; very stout, especially below the ear, which is set at 4 feet from the ground, or a little more. It has a special tendency to produce two good ears to the stalk. This we think is a very valuable point. The stalks are thick jointed and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. It would be great for fodder, but we have never made a point of that, as we do not make much use of fodder here. Corn is what we are after. It roots deep and seems to stand extremes of weather better than most varieties. In fact it seems to be a true Western type, always ready for whatever may come, and never ready to give up.

Write for free sample and see what the grain looks like. Sample ears I am glad to mail at any time, if you will send me stamps to cover cost of packing and mailing, which is about 15 cents. I make no charge for the ear itself, as I am anxious for you to see it.

Price: Bushel crates of about 75 lbs. net of fancy selected ears, \$2.40; with lower prices on large lots. Shelled seed, 2 bu. or over, \$1.60; bu., \$1.65; 1-2 bu., 90c; pk., 50c. See page 28

An Official Record

There was a big corn show held in connection with the Farmers' Institute here Feb. 1, 2, 3, 1905, and as this is the center of the seed corn country, the competition was fierce, especially in two of the classes, best 10 ears yellow and best acre.

Here is what we did with Shenandoah Yellow:

Best 10 Ears Yellow Corn—Won by Shenandoah Yellow. This was out of a field of contract corn grown for me for seed by Frank Keenan.

Best Proven Yield on a Measured Acre—Won by an acre of Shenandoah Yellow that made 101 bu. 40 lbs. This was from the same field as above. The contest was very rigid, judges appointed by the institute supervising the husking and weighing of the corn.

This was an open and official contest, and all the leading growers and varieties of this vicinity were represented. The Shenandoah Yellow won out easily. Comment is unnecessary. Now, if you are looking for corn that will make 100 bu. per acre in field culture and win out on form at the same time, I can fix you out.

Still at the Top

I have always counted this my best yellow corn, and with constant selection it is getting better every year. My crop of it this year is the finest I have ever had. Good form, and big yield. I have no hesitancy in saying that for all the central cornbelt, this is the best yellow corn you can grow. It has the form, the color, and the deep grain, and above all the size and yield that will make the big crops. What we are after is the 100 bu. per acre, and this corn will come nearer to it year after year, than any yellow corn I have ever seen.



Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



Legal Tender

Reid's Yellow Dent

Iowa Silvermine

Field's White Elephant

Shenandoah Yellow

Shenandoah Special

Early Yellow Rose

Some Real Seed Corn—A Typical Ear Each of Several Mighty Good Varieties

White Elephant, The Largest Corn Grown

White Elephant, the Largest Corn Grown—This enormous white corn brought out by me three years ago has proved to be the greatest winner in seed corn that has ever been sent out. I sold over 8,000 bushels of it last year and shipped it to practically every state in the union that grows corn, and I have had universally good reports from it. Even in New England it made a good crop. I have had hundreds of letters about it (maybe I can send you one from your locality if you wish), and not a kick in the lot. It has proved to be all that I claimed in size, appearance and yield, and a little earlier than I predicted. There is no corn anywhere near its size that is as early.

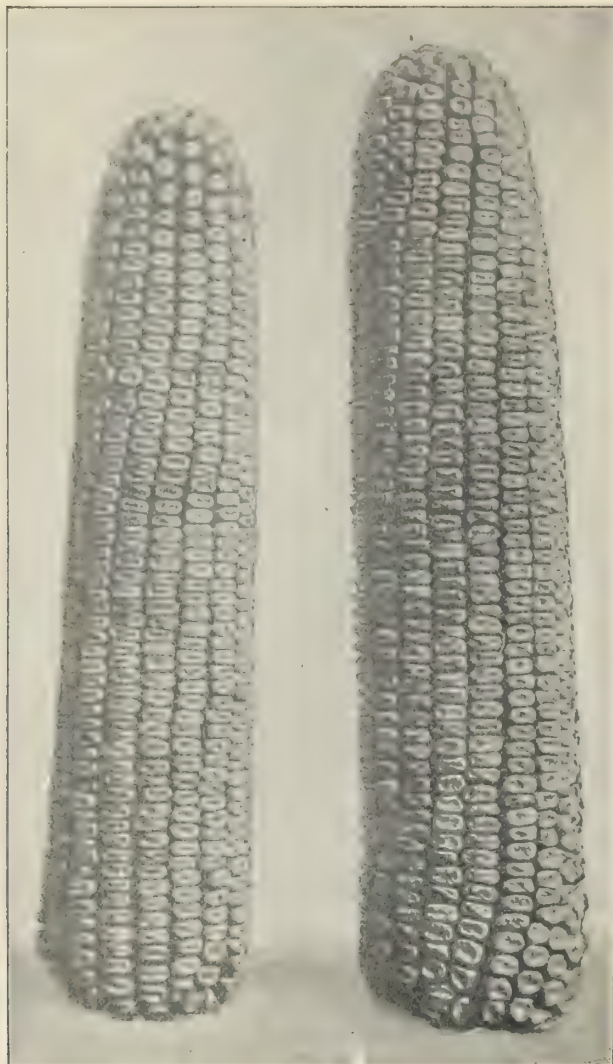
As early as Silvermine, it is nearly half longer, and in fact bigger than any white corn I have ever grown except possibly the new "Cornplanter" corn. I won't swear that it will make 200 bushels to the acre, for I doubt if any corn ever did, but it will come nearer to it than any other corn will. It and the Cornplanter are a revolt against the tendency of the last few years to breed corn down too fine. The farmers in this part of the corn belt are getting tired of the little 8 or 9-inch ears with pretty tips and a little wee cob. What they want is a whacking big ear a foot long with lots of corn on it, a medium heavy cob and a big stalk. It is the same thing that the Poland China hog men have just been through.

Description—A pure white corn of immense size and unusual length. Bulk of crop, if on good land, will run 11 to 13 inches, with occasional specimens 14 or even 15 inches long. The one in the illustration is about 14. Grain deep ($\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.), very wide and thick. Chalky white on top and clearer below. Germ very large. Not as rough top as Silvermine, but of the true "dent" type. Rows, 14 or 16, straight and close together. Cob, pure white and medium size. Shape, cylindrical with butt end slightly swelled. Notice in the picture. Season, about the same as Silvermine, say 100 days. Stalk, about medium height and very heavy up to the ear, which is generally set at about 5 feet or a little less. Stands up uncommonly well, practically no down corn.

This corn originated with an old man a little farther down the valley, and has been selected and bred to a certain type for 15 or 20 years. None of us could get any seed of it till three or four years ago. I have never seen or heard of any corn like it anywhere else, and you will find it entirely distinct from other varieties.

Dozens of men who bought seed of this corn from me last winter have written me that they were having calls from their neighbors for all they had to spare for seed, and that the only kick they had coming was that I did not induce them to buy more seed to start with. I honestly believe that this is the most profitable corn that can be found for the central corn belt. It is vigorous, healthy, a rank grower and an enormous yielder. Early enough to ripen easily, as deep grained as Silvermine, bigger than Boone County White; ears a foot long, no down corn, and a corn that will always overrun in weight either ear or shelled. That kind of corn is good enough for me. How does it strike you? Remember the shelled seed is graded so it will work in the edge drop planters perfectly. This is a mighty big thing when you come to think of it.

Price: Bushel crates of about 75 lbs. net of fancy selected ears, \$2.65; with lower prices on large lots. Shelled seed, 2 bu. or over, \$1.85; bu., \$1.90; 1-2 bu., \$1.00; pk., 60c.



Shenandoah Special—
90 Day Yellow.

Shenandoah Yellow—
100 Day Yellow.

The Corn that Has Made Shenandoah Famous.

and more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper, middling early, deep grained, pure white, and a good corn every way. On old thin land it will make a better crop than any corn you could plant, as it seems to be able to adapt itself to hard conditions. In fact this is true of most white corn, but the "Silvermine" will come nearer to making a crop on thin land than any of them. On very rich land it has made some enormous yields, but I think that there the White Elephant would beat it. The shape of the ear is well shown in the photo alongside, taken from one of my stock seed ears. I have been selecting the Silvermine for several years with a view of getting the deepest possible grain and the highest possible shelling test. I have a strain now that I have not seen equalled anywhere. It is the true rough topped, deep grained type that is so much sought for by most white corn men. Cob is very small and pure white. Rows 16, very straight and very close together. Shape cylindrical. Stalk a little below average height, about 8 feet on good ground. Season 100 days. If you want a new start of the best type of Silvermine you ever saw, I've got it, and can supply you with either ear or shelled seed. The shelled seed is all graded so it will work in any planter, and as I have a big supply of it I will be pleased to quote special prices on large lots. For prices on above varieties see page 28.

Shenandoah Special

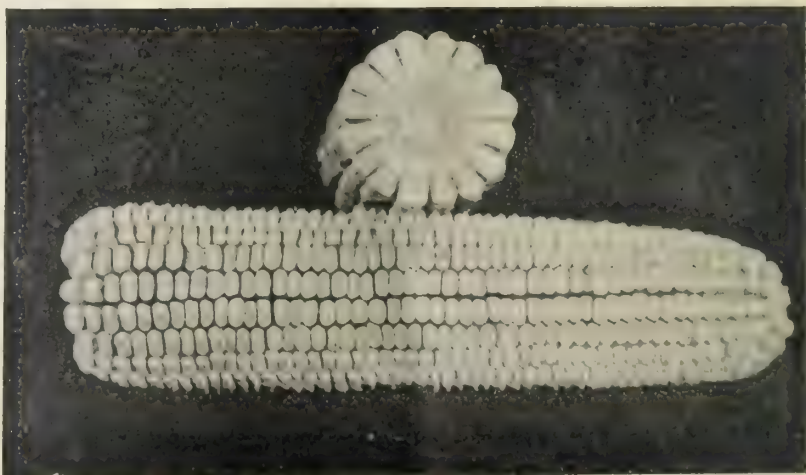
There has always been a call from my customers in the north part of this state and in Minnesota and the Dakotas for an earlier strain of the Shenandoah corn. The regular type would generally ripen for them, but they would occasionally get caught with an early frost and they wanted an earlier type of the same corn. We have been experimenting along that line for some time by selecting the earliest ears to ripen and planting them separately. These ears are generally smaller than the others and smoother, as you have probably noticed. By keeping this up for a number of years, keeping the best early ears all the time and throwing out any that were at all shallow, we have at last succeeded in fixing a strain that is the earliest yellow dent corn I ever saw and at the same time almost as large as the regular Shenandoah type and fully as deep grained. It is almost as early as Pride of the North, and much larger. There are few, even of the big varieties, that are ahead of it in yield, and none that can approach it in combined yield and earliness. It is simply the Shenandoah Yellow about an inch shorter, an inch less in circumference and ten days earlier. It is of the smooth or true "dent" type instead of being rough like the parent, and the grain is harder. Color a deep yellow with a lighter cap. It is remarkably thoroughbred and uniform in appearance and comes as "like as two peas." It is no crossbred stuff. Grain is very deep, and it weighs and shells out exceptionally well. The best specimen ears are about 9 inches long and 6½ inches in circumference. A little more tapering than the parent, and smoother and harder. It should shell out about 88. Cob small and red. Stalk comparatively short (about 8 ft), but sturdy and tough and rather wide and spreading in appearance. Stands up well. I have had fine reports on it from everywhere. Even in the past cool summer it ripened nicely way up in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It was also very successful in the East, and ripened there in many localities where it was thought that nothing but flint corn could be grown. The photo above shows well the shape and general appearance. The ear shown there is over 9 inches, which is about the extreme length.

The Farm & Home published this report of its behavior on the papers trial grounds at Springfield, Mass. "A rank growing yellow dent especially promising. Produced a large growth of fodder with big ears which were well glazed and in the best condition to put in the silo at time of cutting." Now you know if it will make a good crop like that in New England, it will do well almost anywhere.

Prices, see page 28.

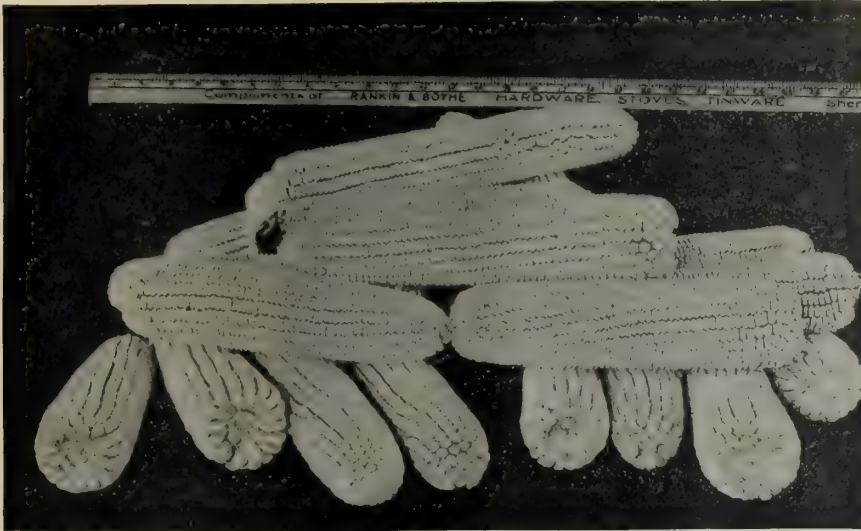
Iowa Silvermine

This is more generally grown throughout the corn belt



Iowa Silvermine—Standard White Corn for Central Corn Belt.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.



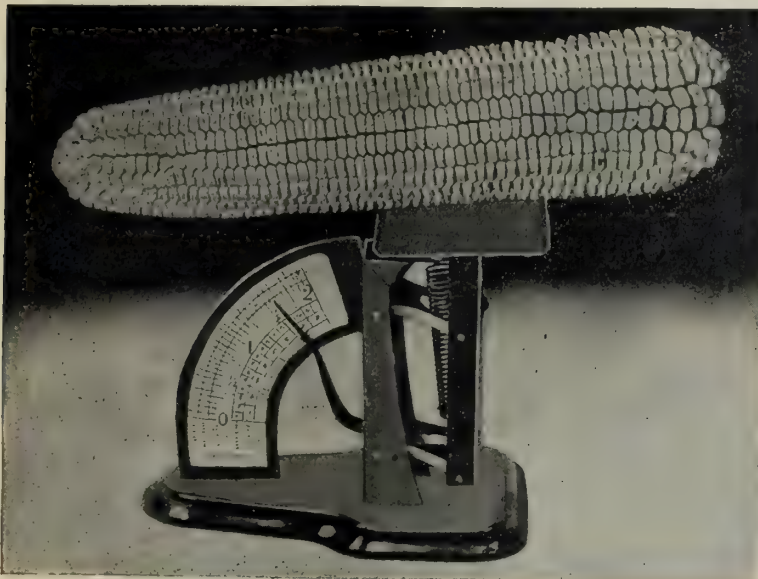
The New "Cornplanter" Corn—The Best White Corn Yet.

everything on yellow, and we thought we were well fixed on the white, but a farmer from the north part of the county came down with 25 ears of big white corn that he entered in the free for all class, and we weren't in it for a minute. The prize in that class was a new Avery cornplanter and he got it. But I got that corn after the show, and I have improved on what he had.

The corn was some he had grown from seed secured from a friend in Illinois, who had started with Boone County White. It resembles that corn more than any other, but is different in several ways.

After the show I bought the 25 ears and planted about two acres and a half with them. Owing to cutworms I got a poor stand, but I got about 200 bushels of the finest corn I ever saw. Out of that amount I saved seed for 100 acres. The crop from this is what I offer now. I am free to admit that it is the best corn I have ever had on the place. It has the size, the form, and the yield. The big growthy type is there, and the quality, too. In the two years I have had it, I have improved it materially, and I don't believe many corn growers can show the equal of it. I know no seedman can.

Description—A pure white corn on a white cob. Not a red cob in the lot. Ears over average length. The original 25 averaged 12 inches long. In a good crop a large amount of the ears will carry this length. Not slender like so much of the long corn, but big in proportion. Very deep grain, not overly wide. Rows generally 20, but sometimes 22 or 24, and occasionally 18. As perfect shape as Reid's Yellow Dent. That is the striking thing about it—big long ears, with beautiful shape, perfect butts and tips, and deep grain. Grains fit very tightly together, showing a square rather than a rounded top. Stalk very strong, and of medium height. Ears always lop over, but shanks are not long



An Ear of The "Cornplanter"

The "Cornplanter" Corn

The demand in seed corn is for a big ear, moderately rough, and of fine quality. That is, it should show the deep grain, fine tips and butts, and other marks of good breeding.

The trouble has been, that when you got corn a foot long it was coarse and inclined to be short grain. If you got the deep grain and fine tips, the ears would be little.

In the new "Cornplanter" corn, I have just what we have all been looking for. I didn't originate it myself, but it is good enough that I had to admit that it was better than anything I had, and you know that means a good deal. Two years ago it skinned us all at our corn show, seedmen, farmers, and all.

It does a body good to get well beaten sometimes. We got badly whipped out on white corn at the show that time. We scooped



A Good Tip

enough to blow off easily. Season about the same as Boone County White, or say 110 days. Ripens in plenty of time for this latitude and 100 miles on north. Compared with other varieties, it is about two inches longer than Boone, better shape, better grain, and dries out a little better. It is about as long as White Elephant, but is rougher and larger around. No other white corn can compare with it, and I have tried pretty much all of them.

In yield, it is ahead of all others. There is no question about this. All who have seen it growing admit that. I sold small amounts of it last spring to three different customers, one in Missouri, one in Nebraska and one in this state, and they all report that it is the admiration of the neighborhood.

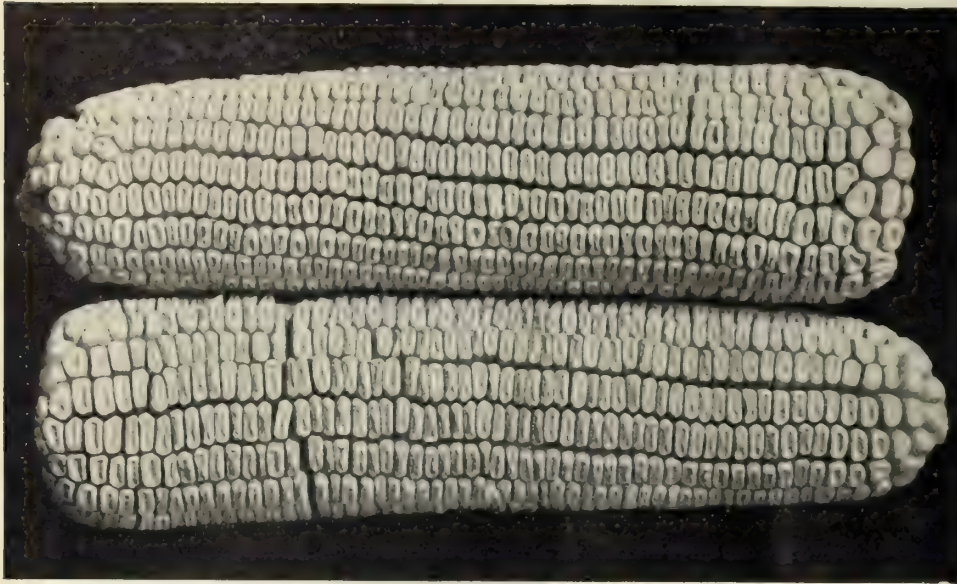
Now, if you want to beat 'em all on yield, and besides "show 'em" all at the corn shows in the fall, this is your corn. All seed is sold subject to rejection, and after you get it, if you think I have stretched things any, write and tell me and we will trade back.

Prices—Extra select shelled seed, butted, tipped, and graded. Pk, 75c; 1-2 Bu. \$1.35; Bu., \$2.50. Larger lots at less prices. See page 28. All seed is tested and subject to test.

Select ears carefully packed in crates or boxes, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per Bu, according to quantity. Even bushels only in the ear corn.

Boone County White

This famous Illinois corn is, in my opinion, a better variety than Reid's Yellow Dent, but is not so well known. It is being grown to a considerable extent here now and is becoming quite popular.



A Pair of Seed Ears of Boone County White—This is some of the stock seed that my crop was grown from. Notice the mark of the string where it was hung up.

Reid's Yellow Dent

This is the best advertised corn in America and has won more prizes at corn shows than all other corn put together. It is remarkably uniform and thoroughbred, and if you want something that will make the prettiest corn you ever saw, the Reid is what you want. It was brought out first in Illinois and the growers there got it down to a fine state of perfection, but they got it down almost too fine. They went in for fine tips, straight rows, small cob, etc., and gradually run it down in vigor and size till the first that came in here was poor corn, according to our ideas, and at first I refused to offer it.

We started in, however, to work it over to our idea of good corn, and now I am ready to offer a strain of Reid's that approaches the Iowa idea. It is rougher than the original Illinois type, bigger and in every way, bigger stalk, and more vigorous. The cob is larger, but not at the expense of depth of grain. It is still remarkably deep-grained, but we have increased circumference of the ear.

The photo of a bunch of ears from my trial grounds will give you a good idea of the type. It is mighty good corn. Color, deep-yellow with a rather light cap. Grains very closely packed, butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Grains very deep and dented on top. Slightly rough. Season, 110 days.

If you want something to win prizes with at the fairs, get some of this stock. If you have tried the Illinois type and found it a disappointment, I think this will suit you.

The cut above (a photo of some ears from my trial grounds) gives a fairly good idea of the appearance of my Reid's, but it does not give the right idea of its size. Through a mistake in instructions to the engraver he got the picture made too small, and it looks like it might be small corn, but such is not the case. It is in reality big ears and mighty fine corn. I could in a pinch furnish a man hundreds of ears of it weighing a pound or over, thoroughly dry and sound. That is big enough for any one. I want to emphasize again that this is an uncommonly good strain of Reid's, and much better than the original type. It is the "Iowa Idea" applied to corn, and like the politicians, we are ready to "stand pat" on it. It is bigger, longer ears, rougher grains, more vigorous, and a better yielder than any strain of Reid's that I have ever seen. If you are a breeder of Reid's, send for a crate of mine and see what I have been doing.

Price, See page 28.

Your Check is Good.

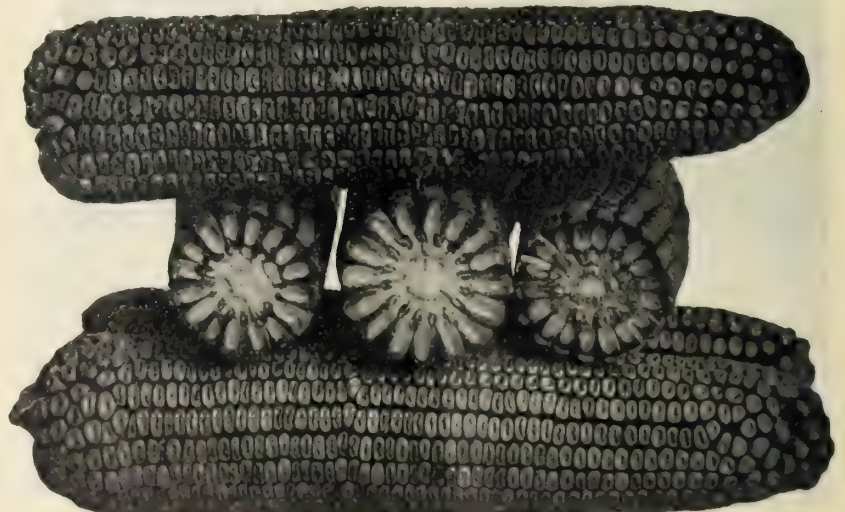
If it is any more convenient for you, you can just send your check for the seed corn you want, instead of waiting to go to town for a draft or money order. The check will do me just as well if you have the money at the bank to back it up. Lots of firms insist on your sending draft or money order, but I know they are often a nuisance to get, and I would just as soon you would send the checks. I always like to deal with a man who has money in the bank and can pay with checks anyway. They are generally pretty nice kind of fellows to do business with.

Tight Boxes for Ear Corn.

There has been some talk of a raise in freight rates on crated ear corn, so I have laid in a supply of solid boxes, and if the railroads insist on discriminating against crated corn I will ship in tight boxes, so there will be no raise in the freight to you. I will look out for that part of it.



These Ears Are From What is Known as the Original or Illinois Type. Notice Those Tips



Reid's Yellow Dent—The Rougher or Iowa Type. This is larger, rougher and longer ear than the original type, and we think much better.

It is a very large white corn, somewhat like Silvermine, but larger and later. It is larger around than White Elephant, but not so long.

Description—Ears 10 to 11 inches long, cylindrical, 18 to 22 rows, generally 20. Grain very deep and rather rough. Well filled at both ends. Cob always white and medium size. Very large and a very heavy yielder. Season 110 to 120 days. Not safe for planting north of Des Moines, but for anywhere south of there it is a very valuable corn.

Price, See page 28.



Red 90-Day, or Early Bloody Butcher. Extra Early, Hardy and Prolific.

This variety was brought here from Illinois the "grasshopper year" (1875) by farmers who had to replant their corn in June and July, after the grasshoppers had eaten off the first planting. It has been carefully selected and kept pure by some of these farmers ever since, and is the most popular extra early corn grown here. When a man has to replant in June, or has a wet piece of land that is slow in getting ready to plant, he always hunts around for some of the Red 90-Day corn and he is sure of a crop. It is also fine for August hog feed. It comes in a couple of weeks before most of the corn, and the hog raisers generally have a few acres of this to start the shoats with before the other corn is fit to feed. Although so early it is a good yielder and made 65 bu. per acre for me this year, but it was good new sod ground.

Description—An extra early corn of medium size, good yield, great vigor and hardiness. Color deep cherry red with white cap. Cob small and pure white. Ears 8 to 9 inches long and rather slender. Rows generally 14. Stalk about 7 feet and moderately heavy. Ears set at about 3 feet. Grains dented and sometimes rough. Remarkably thoroughbred and always comes true to type. Can be planted in this latitude as late as the middle of June and make a safe crop. Can be used for main crop as far north as St. Paul.

The grains are sweeter than other field corn, and seem to be richer in feeding value. In shoveling out a mixed lot of corn to the hogs I have seen them fight over the red ears. Same way with the calico corn. I don't know whether it is because the red and red striped corn is better quality, sweeter, or whether the stock prefer the red color. It certainly is a valuable corn to grow on account of its extreme earliness, and if you need something for late planting that will make you a good crop of excellent feed, send along your order. **Price: See page 28.**

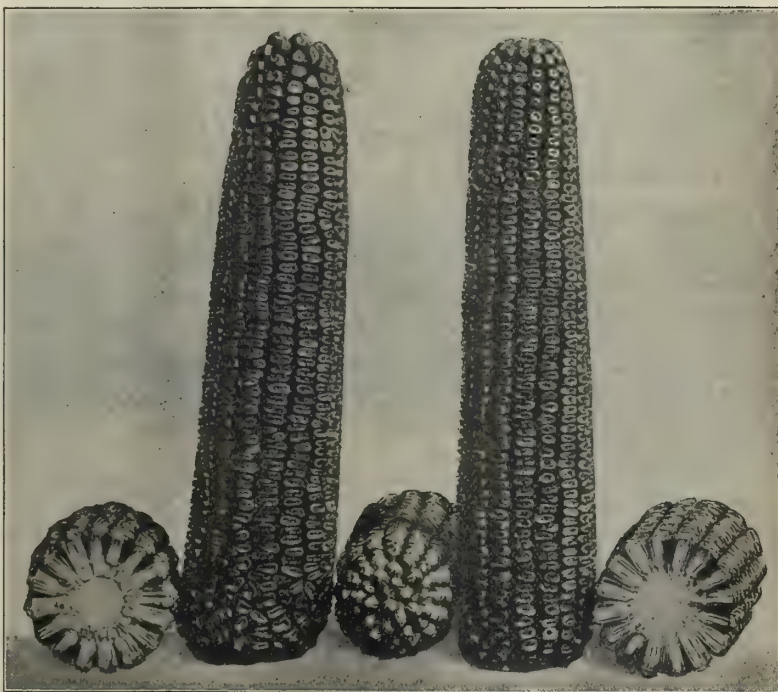
Improved Calico

The old-fashioned striped calico corn has always been popular as a feeding corn and I have had so much inquiry for a good strain of it that I grew a field of it this year and will offer it for sale. I secured an extra good strain of seed of the large-eared, deep-grained type which is in all but color almost identical with the Shenandoah Yellow. It made a very heavy yield for me both in the field and in the trial grounds, coming right up with the best. The ears run 10 to 11 inches long, that is the best ones, very deep-grained and heavy. Rough-topped ears, finely shaped and well filled at the ends. Color, a combination of red and yellow in stripes. The grain is very rich and is preferred by stock to most other corn. I cannot say whether it is on account of a better taste or because it is softer and easier chewed, but it is a fact that in feeding a mixed lot of corn to hogs or cattle they will pick out the calico ears in preference to the others. Season, 100 days.

Price, same as Shenandoah Yellow. See page 28.

Big Red Corn

I have a limited supply of the genuine old fashioned "Bloody Butcher" or Big Red corn. It is a big, rough, deep-grained corn, a vigorous grower, a good yielder, and a superior feeding corn. Ears cylindrical, very large, rows 16 to 18, grain very deep and very dark red, solid color. Season about 110 days. Besides its great practical value as a corn to grow to feed, it is a fine corn to grow for exhibition purposes, as it is very showy and always attracts attention. It is a great favorite with the boys. The only trouble with it, is it will not come entirely straight. Spite of all I can do, it will always throw some calico and spotted ears. **For price see page 28.**



Improved Calico—A Selected Strain of the Old Striped Calico.

Improved Calico—A Selected Strain of the Old Striped Calico. Besides its great practical value as a corn to grow to feed, it is a fine corn to grow for exhibition purposes, as it is very showy and always attracts attention. It is a great favorite with the boys. The only trouble with it, is it will not come entirely straight. Spite of all I can do, it will always throw some calico and spotted ears. **For price see page 28.**

Imperial White (Red Cob)

This is a big heavy, rank growing white corn, with a red cob. Most corn breeders object to a red cob in white corn, but the fact remains that many farmers prefer it, and it often seems to do better than the white cob white. This may be just a fancy, but there is certainly a strong sentiment in many places in favor of the red cob corn.

It is certainly a good corn any way, and I know you will like it. The ear is large, deep grained, and medium in thickness. Stalk very heavy and stands up well. No down corn.

For price see page 28.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either One; Both Good: and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.

Early Corn

For the North and for Replanting

I have a big sale every year on early varieties of corn for replanting. If there comes a cold wet spell about the last half of May, I am always covered up with orders for corn to replant with, but I always prepare for it, and have a stock of early varieties on hand all shelled up, graded, and ready to ship. Send along your orders by mail, telegraph, or telephone, and I will fix you out.

For the northern part of the corn belt, the varieties given here are the ones for the main planting. They are all early hardy varieties that will ripen easily as far north as corn can be grown at all.



Pride of the North—Iowa Grown

These ears show an exceptionally good type of Pride and the best one. It is about the same season as other flint corn, but grown taller, makes more fodder, and larger ears than any flint I have ever had. It will yield as much grain as many Dent varieties, and is earlier and hardier.

For the North and East this is the best corn that can be grown. It makes a fair crop of grain even on very thin, cold land, and makes a great growth of very fine fodder, about 7 feet high. For ensilage it is fine.

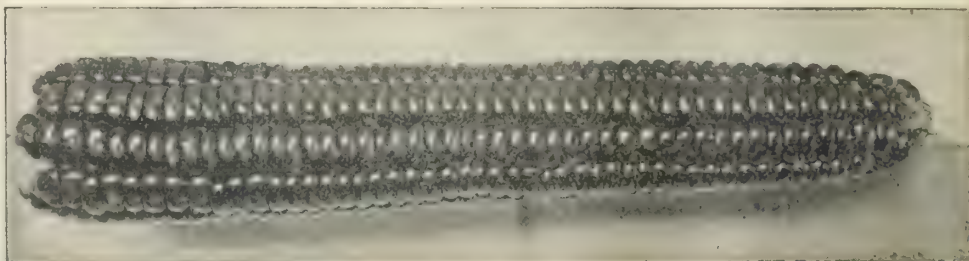
If you are too far North or East to grow the big Dent varieties, or your ground is too thin, try this corn. It is fine, too, for replanting anywhere in the corn belt, and can be planted as late as the last part of June. **Price, see page 28.**

Acclimated Seed Corn

All my flint corn is grown in either Dakota or Northwestern Nebraska, and is thoroughly acclimated to Northern conditions. This is a very important point and one that is well worth your consideration.

I also have the Shenandoah Special in Dakota and Nebraska seed. The Special is the best of all early Dent corn.

But many of my Northern customers have been afraid to tackle it for fear it would not be acclimated. Now that you can get it that has been grown North for two seasons, you are perfectly safe on it.



Longfellow Flint (Yellow) (Yankee Corn)

The best yellow flint corn, and the earliest yellow corn grown. Long slender ears, often 16 inches long. Eight rowed, smooth, and hard. Stalks grow about six feet high, with several ears to a stalk. This corn will ripen away north where scarcely any corn is grown at all. Can be planted here as late as the first of July. Will make a crop in the south planted in August. **Price, see page 28.**

Triumph Flint (White) (White Yankee Corn)

The best white flint grown, and earliest white corn of any kind. Very similar to the Longfellow Flint except in color which is a pure pearly white. Very early and hardy. Used in the south for early roasting ears. **Price, see page 28.**

Extra Early White Dent (90 Day)

A very early white corn of the dent type. Deep rough grain. Medium to small ears with about 12 rows of grains. Also known as Wisconsin White Dent, and Minnesota White Dent. The earliest white dent corn. Not so early as the flints but larger ears and softer grains. Safe for planting as far north as St. Paul.

Minnesota No. 13 (80 Day Yellow)

This corn was originated at the Minnesota experiment station and is advised by them as the best corn for the southern half of that state. I got my seed from the Dakota State College, who advised me to grow it to sell to the farmers of South Dakota. It is a sturdy growing, hardy corn, about 7 feet high, very early, and a good corn for so early. It is about the size of Pride of The North but earlier and smoother. It is the earliest dent corn I have ever seen. Ears medium to small size, light yellow, well formed and with moderately deep grain. It is strongly recommended by the state colleges of all the extreme northern corn states. At Brookings (S. Dak.) station it made 75 bushels per acre. **Price, see page 28.**

Red Ninety Day.—See previous page for full description.

Shenandoah Special.—Best second early. See page 32.

Pride of the North

A very desirable first early dent corn suitable for main crop as far North as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and true to type, and the strain I offer is the best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride on the market. Color deep yellow, grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows generally 18; grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. The type I have, which is well shown in the photo, is as perfect and handsome as Reid's Yellow Dent, but of course much smaller. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. This of mine made 65 bushels to the acre in field culture, but it was new sod land and extra-good. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like flint corn. If you have to replant even as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make you a good sound crop of nice bright yellow corn. **Special prices on large lots. Prices, see page 28.**

Mammoth Flint

This is the longest eared corn grown, sometimes reaching a length of 16 inches. It is by far the largest of the flint corns, but grown taller, makes more fodder, and larger ears than any flint I have ever had. It will yield as much grain as many Dent varieties, and is earlier and hardier.

For the North and East this is the best corn that can be grown. It makes a fair crop of grain even on very thin, cold land, and makes a great growth of very fine fodder, about 7 feet high. For ensilage it is fine.

If you are too far North or East to grow the big Dent varieties, or your ground is too thin, try this corn. It is fine, too, for replanting anywhere in the corn belt, and can be planted as late as the last part of June. **Price, see page 28.**

Report of Yields, Etc., From Trial Grounds

My corn tests this year were on third crop corn land and the root worm had gotten into it in spots so that the results were spoiled for comparison; some parts were as good as last year and some badly hurt. For that reason I simply repeat the results of a previous year.

The tests were on a rich piece of ground, the second year from strawberries. Previous year it had been in corn. It was put in the very best condition and was planted May 17, in rows 3 ft. 6 in., with two stalks every two feet. This would be about the same as regular checked corn, three stalks to a hill, or a little more. It was tended the best I knew with an ordinary six-shovel riding cultivator, and was laid by the last part of June. Each plat was picked and weighed separately, and a record also made of the number of ears, counting nubbins and all. The corn was weighed Nov. 6, and we allowed 75 lbs. per bushel. On varieties of which we had more than one plat the average was taken.

This table represents a great amount of careful, painstaking work, and can be depended on as absolutely accurate. The relation of size of ears and number of ears to rod of row will be found especially interesting. I admit there were some surprises to me in the results, and I think you will find it the same with you, but it is what we are all looking for—the plain unvarnished truth.

VARIETY	Bu. per A.		Ears to Rod	Av. Wt.	Ears Season
	Yield.	of Row.		Ounces.	Days.
Red 90 Day.....	79.3	13.5	9.3		85
Large Red.....	86	13.2	10.5		100
Large Calico (average 4 plats).....	105.4	16.6	10.7		100
Longfellow Dent.....	69.6	15.6	8.8		90
Golden West.....	86.6	11.5	12		105
Shenandoah Yellow (average 6 plats).....	107.4	14	12.3		100
Iowa Goldmine.....	83.3	13	10.2		95
Jumbo, or Long John.....	119.5	14.1	13.3		110
Perkins Yard Long.....	75	14.1	8.5		110
Pride of Michigan.....	76.4	14.5	8.5		90
Duly's Hybrid.....	81.6	13.2	8.5		95
Reliance Yellow Dent.....	93.2	16.3	9.2		90
Funk's 90 Day.....	84.3	12.3	10.9		95
Shenandoah Special.....	94.7	12.7	11.2		90
Missouri Beauty.....	91.1	13.9	10.5		110
Mastodon.....	98.7	16.4	9.6		110
Early Ohio.....	83.3	13.6	9.8		90
Reid's Yellow Dent (average 4 plats).....	99.1	13.9	11.3		105
Improved Leaming.....	100.4	13.8	11.6		100
Pride of the North.....	83.3	24.6	5.5		80
White Cap Dent.....	64.6	12.4	9.2		90
Squaw Corn.....	70.4	22.2	5		80
King Phillip Flint (red).....	48.5	19.4	4		80
Longfellow Flint (yellow).....	76.4	20	6.1		80
Iowa Silvermine.....	111.1	15	12		105
Minnesota King.....	57.4	15.5	5.9		85
Olds Mammoth Flint.....	71.7	15.2	7.2		80
Three Eared White.....	101.4	22.6	7.2		110
Boone County White.....	108	14.2	12.2		110
White Pearl.....	107.6	17.3	11.3		110
White Elephant.....	121.5	15.9	12.2		105

Now these yields may look large to you, but you must remember that the ground was very rich, in the best of order, and tended right up to the handle. The seed was, too, the best I could find of each variety and the stand was perfect. The large fields did not come up to the yields given above, the nearest approach being about 100 bu. per acre on one field.

Corn That Will Make 200 Bu. Per Acre—I haven't got it, and furthermore, I don't think any one else has it. If any man talks to you about 200 bu. or even 150 bu. per acre, you make him show his papers.

Ensilage and Fodder Corn

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the East, but in the Central West, for seed corn specially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be corn that will make a rank and vigorous growth of fodder of good quality, and also make a creditable showing of grain. It is important, too, that it stand up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed corn is for this reason much preferable to Eastern or Southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any Eastern corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds both this year and last, as corn from Eastern seed invariably went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other Western states stood up perfectly. I sold lots of corn last spring to farmers in the Eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood up far better than any other corn, making a better yield of both fodder and grain. The following varieties are the ones most in favor for fodder purposes, either for ensilage or shocking in the field. The seed is all carefully selected for strong germination, and is an excellent grade, but it is not so closely graded for size and shape of grain as my regular grade. That is the only difference. It is guaranteed to be perfectly satisfactory or you can return it at my expense any time in ten days after you get it.

Red Cob Ensilage—A big rank-growing white corn somewhat similar to White Elephant, but with a red cob. It has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land.

Price, 2 Bu. or over at \$1.10 per Bu. Less amounts at \$1.15. Sacks Free.

Leaming Ensilage—This is a special type of Leaming very popular all over the east for fodder corn. It grows about 10 feet high, very leafy, stalk stands up well, and can be planted thicker than the big white corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early, and of good size. Always can be depended on for a good yield of both fodder and grain. The Iowa grown seed that I offer is much superior to the Eastern seed, as it is more vigorous and will not fall down so badly. I have a big supply of it and will be pleased to make special prices on large lots. **Price, Bu. \$1.15. 2 Bu. or more at \$1.10.**

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn—This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. Is of good germination, a vigorous growthy type and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as the field corn but makes sweet-er fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field corn, and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up stalks and all. **Price, Bu. \$1.65. 2 Bu. or over at \$1.50.**

Longfellow Flint (yellow)—A yellow type of the Yankee or Flint corn. This is the principal corn grown in New England, and in fact all through the extreme Northern edge of the corn belt. It is harder than the dent corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any dent corn. It will also make a crop on land so poor that the dent corn would be a flat failure. The ears are very long and slender, having 8 rows of broad flat yellow grains. My seed of this I do not grow, but have it grown for me in northern Nebraska, so as to have it as early as possible. **Price, Bu. \$1.65. 2 Bu. or over at \$1.60.**

Triumph Flint (white)—Very similar to the Longfellow Flint, but ears pure white. Very long ears and a good yielder. Both it and the Yellow Flint stool out like sweet corn and make a big yield of fine fodder that is much relished by all kinds of stock. Same price as Longfellow.

Special Prices on Large Lots—On all the above varieties of fodder corn I have a big supply and can make favorable prices to parties wanting large lots. Write me for prices and samples before you buy. I can save you money.

Ear Seed Corn or Graded Shelled Seed, Either one; Both Good; and Your Money Back on Either One if Not O. K.

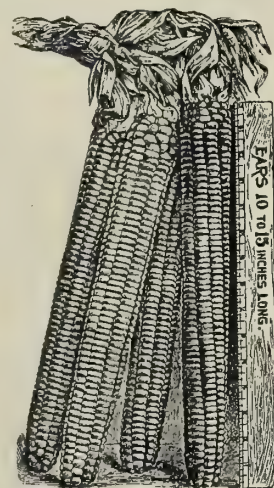


Silas D. Warner, Monrovia, Kansas, his five grandchildren and some Mexican Giant Corn.

Mexican Giant Corn

Grows 16 to 20 feet high

Giant Mexican Corn—This corn, which I get from Southern Texas, is originally from Old Mexico. It grows to an enormous height, and I think will make 20 feet. I have had it over 18 feet high. Is too late to ripen well here, but makes an enormous crop of fodder. The ears reach the roasting ear stage here and I think it would ripen all right a stage farther south. It is a great curiosity, and if you want something to beat all your neighbors or to show at the fair, this is what you want. Last year I gave away thousands of packages of it free, and will do the same this year. **Price, 25c per Lb., postpaid. Small packets free to all ordering other seeds, if asked for on order.**



Flint, or Yankee Corn

Northern Seed Oats

Seed oats from the north do much better in this latitude than seed grown here. Like potatoes, they seem more at home in the northern climate and are much better for seed. For that reason I get my seed oats grown for me in North Dakota, and they are the finest oats you ever saw. Fat heavy fellows, running over 40 lbs. to the measured bushel.

And that's the kind of seed oats that make the big crops, too. The farmers here last year that used the Northern seed had much better oats than from the home grown seed. Heavier heads, earlier, and stiffer straw.

Grading Seed Oats—It is just as important that seed oats be graded as it is for seed corn. It is the only means we have of selecting the best grains. If the farmers would grade all the seed small grain and use only the largest, plumpest kernels, the crop would be almost doubled. Any experiment station will tell you this.

I grade all my seed oats before selling them, and the seed from which they were grown was graded. The seed will go farther, as it grows so much stronger. It will all grow and make big strong plants.

Swedish Select. (Best Early)—This is the best early variety of oats grown. I used to always grow the Early Champion for first early and for seeding clover with oats, but this is a better variety than the Early Champion. It makes a larger head, a stiffer straw, and a larger yield. It is the same in earliness and is better in every other way. Head is sprangled, or open. Grains very large and plump. Yield very heavy. Stalk is exceptionally stiff and always stands up. Above all it does not rust. That is the



Swedish Select—Best Early Oats

great trouble with the Champion.

This variety was first sent out by the Wisconsin experiment station and is endorsed by them as the best early oat grown. I fully agree with them.

My seed is rigidly graded and contains no small oats or weed seeds of any kind. No mustard or cockle. If you find any weed seeds in it you can ship it back at my expense. Samples free. **Price Bu. 75c., 2 bu. or over 70c. Bags free.**

University No. 6. (Best main crop)—This variety was sent out by the Minnesota State Experiment Station after years of trial and selection as the best variety known, all things considered. It has had rigid trials and tests in all parts of the oat growing country and the growers all agree that it is good every way, and good wherever you put it. It is much like the Swedish Select, but is slightly larger and taller, and not quite so early. It is still an early variety, especially with Northern grown seed, but is not quite the earliest. Heads are very large and long, sprangled or open, and the heaviest I ever saw. The yield is enormous. Grain is large, white, and soft hulled. Stalk is very strong, and the crop always stands up.

With this great variety, and Northern grown as my stock is too, you ought to be able to beat all the neighbors on oats. My seed is all graded and is entirely free from small oats or weed seed. No mustard or cockle. Samples free.

Price 85c., 2 Bu. or over at 80c. Write for special prices on large lots.

Kherson.—Specially recommended for Nebraska and Kansas. Introduced by the Nebraska Experiment Station and recommended by them as the best known variety for Nebraska and Kansas. Very early, stands drouth remarkably well, and has made some great yields. Grain rather small, but heavy. Stalks short and stiff. Head open. I have true stock of this excellent variety.

Price, Bu. 75c., 2 Bu. or over at 70c. Special prices on large lots.

Early Champion—I have discontinued this variety on account of its liability to rust, and its light yield. Try Swedish Select or Kherson instead.

Lincoln—I have discontinued this variety in favor of University No. 6, which is somewhat similar and better.

Freight Rates on Field Seeds.

I get a great many inquiries as to what the freight would be on certain shipments, so I give below a table showing the rates to some principal points. These rates change from time to time, so these may not be exact, but they are somewhere near correct.

The least charge that is made is 25c, and where a shipment goes over two or three roads, each road has to have at least 25c out of it, with sometimes an additional transfer charge of 15c at the junction point. Your freight agent can explain this to you.

We route the stuff in what we think is the best way, and the cheapest way, and get the lowest rate possible. If, when the stuff comes, the freight seems exorbitant, pay it and take receipt. Then send the receipt and original bill of lading to me and I will investigate, and if any overcharge have it refunded.

Rates on Field Seed Per 100 lbs., at This Date, From Shenandoah, Iowa.

Iowa		Illinois		Kansas		Wisconsin	
Albia	16.29	Aurora	32	Pt. Scott	32	La Crosse	32
Council Bluffs	9	Peoria	29	Emporia	45	Madison	32
Burlington	23.04	Springfield	29.25	Atchison	20	Other Points	
Cedar Rapids	32.21	Rockford	32	Topeka	32	Rochester, N. Y.	53.5
Des Moines	16.62	Quincy	27	Great Bend	58	Columbus, Ohio	43.5
Ft. Dodge	25.44	Missouri				Sioux Falls, S. D.	32
Sioux City	26.43	St. Joseph	17	Nebraska		Fargo, S. D.	65
Mason City	35.41	Kansas City	20	Grand Island	39.1	Guthrie, O. T.	72
Rock Rapids	34.51	Bethany	17.28	Lincoln	24.1	Little Rock, Ark.	72
Waterloo	25	St. Louis	27	Schuyler	29.1	Cincinnati, Ohio	42
Ottumwa	11	Springfield	37	Wayne	33.8	Terre Haute, Ind.	39
						Dallas, Texas	97



University No. 6 Best for Main Crop

Test Your Seed Corn

Prof. Holden, when asked what he would say if he was allowed to give but one order regarding the growing of corn, answered that it would be "Test the germinating power of every ear of corn to be planted."

He considers that point the most important of all. And he is as usual about right. The best seed corn on earth is of no account unless it will grow, and grow well. I test every bit of my seed corn and I advise you to do the same. Whether you save your own seed corn or buy it, test it.

There are a number of ways of testing the corn, all being variations on the plan of sprouting the grains of corn, either in dirt, sand, blotters, or sawdust. It is admitted that the best way is to test right in dirt, but the trouble has always been that it was hard to get at the grains to see how they were coming on. It is a nuisance to dig them out of the dirt. For this reason, the blotter tests have been the most popular.

I now use and advise the Ideal Seedcorn Tester, made by Wm. Ulbrich & Sons, Atlantic, Iowa. It combines the best points of all the methods and is endorsed by all the State Colleges of the cornbelt. It tests the corn in

dirt in the natural manner, but at the same time you can get at the corn to inspect it at any time.

You can test samples from 140 ears at once, can keep each sample separate, can examine the grains at any time without disturbing them, and as the sprouting is in dirt in the natural manner you can depend on the fact that the results will be exactly the same that may be expected when the corn is planted out doors. The record of each ear can be had separately. One filling of the tester will test enough seed for 10 to 12 acres. By using a double decker (costing 75c extra) you can test enough for 20 to 24 acres at one time. You can get results in about four days, and results that you can depend on. Both myself, and the Patentee, Mr. Ulbrich, guarantee it satisfactory in every way or your money back.

Write to me for complete catalogue of the tester.

Price Complete, \$3.00. This for the 140 ear capacity. Double decker, capacity 280 ears, \$3.75. I can ship either from here or from Atlantic. By having it shipped from here with your seed corn, the freight will be practically nothing on the tester.

Will You Take Their Word For It?

There has never been any improved article in the farm line that has met with such universal favor and indorsement from the best authorities as has this tester. Notice what these people say:

IOWA STATE COLLEGE—"Your tester gave very good results, and is satisfactory in every respect. . . . The point of testing the corn in the soil is one you may well emphasize."

P. G. HOLDEN, Prof. of Agronomy.
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE—"Your New Ideal tester was tested along side of two other makes, and we are very much pleased with the results from it. We found that it gave excellent satisfaction."

J. J. HOOPER, Prof. of Agriculture.
MINNESOTA STATE EXPERIMENT STATION—"I have examined the method of testing the corn with your tester and I think it will be a very successful and efficient method."

C. P. BULL, Ass't in Agriculture.

What Is Seed Corn Worth?

It all depends on the seed corn. The best bargain I ever got in seed corn, was my start of the Cornplanter corn which cost me \$14.00 a bushel. And the most expensive lot I ever knew of was some that a neighbor bought at a sale for 50c. a bushel. It lost him about 200 bushels in yield for every bushel he planted.

Of course both of these cases are extreme, but I do believe that if a man can get seed corn that is better than what he has, and will increase the yield of his corn 5 or 10 bushels to the acre, it is cheap at anywhere from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a bushel. The price is the last thing to look at if you can get the kind of corn you want.

My prices may be higher than some and lower than some. I don't know and I don't care what the other fellow charges. That don't interest me. I do know that the seed corn I send you will be worth the money it costs you and then some. If it don't look like your money's worth, we trade back.

If you are looking for 80c. seed corn you might as well pass on. I haven't got it. I could sell you sheller run at that price, but I am in the seed business for the next 50 years, and I don't want to get mixed up with any "sheller run" deals. No thank you. I've seen that sort of business break two seed corn firms.

The price I am charging will run about 30c. to the acre, and if it makes you 1 bu. extra yield, or adds 1c. a bushel to the quality of the corn you will break even. It will do lots more than that. I'm not telling you any 200 bu. stories, but I do believe that I can show you something on yield, and on quality too, Better try it.



Patented June 12, 1906
Ideal Seedcorn Tester

The best known method of testing seed corn. Endorsed by all state experiment stations. Price \$3.00 Write for catalog. In use and for sale by Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.



Some of our corn sprouting in the old style test box. We now use the Ideal Tester instead. We test all the seed corn we sell.



A dollars worth of seed corn and about a million dollars worth of girl

Flowers



A View of Some Flowers on My Trial Grounds. 1 Plant Samples There of Every Kind of Flowers I Sell.

In ordering flower seeds, please give number as well as name, as we have the seed cases numbered to correspond, and it is a big help in filling the orders. Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors as most people prefer them that way. On some I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

- 1 **Ageratum**—Fine plants for masses or for winter blooming in the house; flowers of a brush like appearance, remains long in bloom. 5c.
- 2 **Alyssum**—This is of easiest culture and its white fragrant flowers are produced in abundance all summer. Grows about a foot high and makes a mass of fine leaves and little white flowers. 5c.



ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON

- 3 **Antirrhinum or Snapdragon**—Beautiful spikes of gay colored flowers produced abundantly the first season and often the second also. An old favorite, 5c.
- 4 **Aquilegia or Columbine**—Well known to everyone. A delicate half-climber, many colors. Blooms early in the season, 5c.

ASTERS—My Aster seed is grown by Rohnert, the great California grower, and is by all odds the best to be had anywhere. They are of easy culture and will grow anywhere. Plant the seeds outdoors or in a hotbed. Easy to transplant. Bloom in August and September when other flowers are scarce. Sometimes called fall roses.

- 5 **Choice Mixed Asters**—All colors and all sizes. A mixture of many varieties, from the Dwarf German to the immense Comet, 5c.
- 6 **Finest Mixed**—Very choicest florist sorts. Can't be beat at any price. A great range of colors, 10c.
- 7 **Tall Mixed**—All colors. Mostly the Giant branching, 5c.
- 8 **Dwarf Mixed**—All colors. Mostly the German quilled, 5c.
- 9 **White**—Both tall and the dwarf, but all pure white, 5c.

SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the above five Asters for 20c postpaid.

- 10 **BALSAMS or Touch-Me-Not**—This is one of the most satisfactory ones on the list. They bloom early and late, from June till frost. Always cheerful and bright and will grow and bloom anywhere. My seed is by Schmidt, the great German flower seed man, and is good stuff. 5c.

- 11 **Extra Double**—Very fine. Includes the Invincible and Cammellia, 10c.
- 12 **Calliopsis or Coreopsis**—Very handsome showy plants with hundreds of gorgeous brown and yellow blooms for the greater part of the summer. Easy culture, requires no care. Just plant the seed where you want it and it blooms in spite of anything, and in short time after sowing, 5c.

- 13 **Canary Bird Vine**—Rapid and handsome climber. Related to the Nasturtium 5c.
- 14 **Candytuft**—Fine for bedding. Grows about a foot high. Mostly white, 5c.

- 15 **Canna**—A large leaved, lily like plant, with handsome yellow and red blooms. Generally grown from roots, but can be easily grown from seed. Soak the seed before planting, and cut a hole in the end, 5c.

- 16 **Carnation, Dwarf Marguerite**—Blooms in four months from planting the seed and are equal to the ones grown in greenhouses. Try a bed of them, 10c.

- 17 **Castor Oil Bean**—Fine for planting singly for decorative effect. Said to keep moles out of the garden, 5c.

- 18 **Chrysanthemum**—Not the big fall kind, but the annual ones that bloom in the middle of the summer. All colors, 5c.

- 19 **Cosmos**—New early flowering. Fine for late flowers. Blooms until after frost. Red, white and pink and all shades between, 5c.

- 20 **Dianthus Pinks**—The old fashioned sweet pink. A hardy annual, easily grown. Also called "China Pinks." Double and single mixed. 5c.

- 21 **Cypress Vine**—Fine climber. Flowers red and white. Fern like leaves, 5c.

- 22 **Dahlia**—Can be grown from seed as easily as from roots. Come in a great range of colors. Plant and transplant like tomatoes, 5c.

- 23 **Extra Fine Double**—Very finest florist sorts. Big and gay, 10c.

- 24 **Eschscholtzia or California Poppy**—Deep yellow in color. Good for a dry place as they will bloom in spite of dry weather, 5c.

- 25 **Everlastin or Straw Flower**—Good for winter bouquets. Do not wilt or fade, 5c.

- 26 **Forget-Me-Not**—One of the old favorites, 5c.

- 27 **Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru**—Old fashioned, but none the less beautiful, 5c.



ASTER TALL MIXED



CASTOR BEAN.



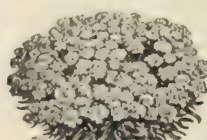
CALIFORNIA POPPY



CANNA



DAHLIAS



SWEET ALYSSUM.



IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.

Flowers

(Continued)



40 Imperial Japanese—Finest mixed. This is imported seed and very fine. Plant and tend like common ones, 5c.

NASTURTIUMS—These are about as satisfactory flowers as you can plant. They will grow and bloom anywhere and, in fact, do better in hard poor soil than in rich dirt. They come into bloom early and stay till frost kills them. Colors are all shades of red and yellow. The climbing sorts are fine to train up to a window.

41 Dwarf or Tom Thumb—Grow about a foot high. A mass of blooms all summer. All colors. Oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

42 Tall or Climbing—I have the popular Lobbianum strain. Oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

PANSIES—Everyone is fond of pansies, and everyone rich or poor should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring either outdoors or in the hotbed. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a little shaded. I have the very finest imported seed and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. Packets contain about 160 seeds each.

43 Prize Mixed—The German Imperial strain. This seed is from Schmidt, the great German grower, and you cannot beat it at any price. Flowers are of the largest size and of all imaginable colors. Most seedmen ask 25c for this grade, 10c.

44 Choice English Mixed—A fine mixture. All colors, 5c.

45, 46 47, 48 Separate Colors—White, blue, black and yellow, each 5c. **SPECIAL OFFER**—One packet each of the six Pansies listed above (regular price 35c) for 25c, postpaid. Will make a fine bed.

49 Petunia Hybrida—Fine mixed. The large single kind, 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—An easy growing annual that will bloom all summer till cut down by frost. It will seed itself and come up in the spring. Comes in all colors from white to dark red. About a foot high.

50 Grandiflora—Finest mixed. The large flowering kind, 5c.

51 Starred and Fringed—Odd and curious shapes, 5c.

POPPIES—These are my favorite flowers. They will grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. They ask no odds of anyone. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said, "They are red and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies was the admiration of every passer this last summer and in July when it was so dry nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand fresh and beautiful every morning.

52 Finest Mixed—These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from all the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. It has all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall stately kinds. Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

53 Double Peony Flowered—Tall growing and look like a large peony. All colors and shades, pkt. 5c.

54 Double Carnation Flowered—Like a carnation but much larger, 5c.

55 The Shirley—Finest of all the dwarf poppies. Very early, 5c.

56 New Dwarf Shirley—A new and improved Shirley. Fine colors, 5c.

PORTULACCA OR ROSE MOSS—Fine for rock piles and other places where it is hard to get anything to grow well. This is kin to pursley and will grow anywhere.

57 Finest Single—All colors, 5c.

58 Finest Double—A very fine mixture producing nearly all double blooms, 10c.

59 Salvia Splenden or Scarlet Sage, 5c.

60 Scabiosa or Mourning Bride—All colors, 5c.

61 Stocks—Large flowering dwarf. All colors, 5c.

62 Sweet William—An old favorite, 5c.

SWEET PEAS—This is probably the most popular flower in America. It is loved by everyone, both for its beautiful coloring and for its delightful fragrance. I have a very fine strain of seed and you cannot get any better no matter what price you pay. I used to list several grades of them, but it is no use when the best are as cheap as they are now. Plant very early in the spring, as early as you can work the soil, and give them good ordinary culture.

63 Finest Eckford's Mixed—This includes all the best Eckfords and also a sprinkling of what is known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and all of large size. I have taken great pains with this mixture and I do not think there is any better to be had anywhere. Oz. 15c, large pkt. 10c.

64 Choice Mixed—Next to above, the best mixture to be had. Oz. 10c, pkt. 5c.

65 Double Mixed—Something new. A true sweet pea but double, 5c.
66 Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas—Grows only about 3 inches high and needs no stakes or trellis. All colors, 5c.

Named Varieties—The following are the very best and latest varieties of sweet peas. You cannot improve on this selection.

- 67 Dorothy Eckford—Best large white
- 68 Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—Best and largest yellow
- 69 Countess Spencer—New orchid flowering pink
- 70 Janet Scott—Best large deep pink
- 71 Mrs. Dugdale—Bright rose color
- 72 King Edward VII—Best brilliant scarlet
- 73 Miss Wilmot—Deep orange color
- 74 Othello—Best and largest maroon
- 75 Navy Blue—The only good bright blue

SPECIAL OFFER—One packet each of the above named sorts, a packet of the Cupids, a packet of the double ones and an ounce of the best mixed, 11 large packets and an ounce all together, sent postpaid for 25c. This collection will plant a double row 25 feet long.

- 76 Verbena—Finest Mammoth mixed. All colors, 10c.
- 77 Choice Mixed—All colors, 5c.
- 78 Wild Cucumber—A native climber that is valuable where you want quick results. Soak seed in water before planting, 5c.
- 79 Zinnia—One of the old standbys. 5c.



MARIGOLD



SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE



DOUBLE ZINNIA



TALL NASTURTIUM



DWARF NASTURTIUM



PANSIES

80 Wild Flower Garden Mixture—A mixture of the common annuals that are easy to grow and will do well anywhere. Contains over 100 varieties. Sow all together and make a mixed garden of it. Nice for children, who always want a great variety in a small space. Large sized packets 10c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.



POPPIES



Annual Pink

Special 25c Collection of Flower Seeds—For those who do not care for a large list of flowers I have made up the following collection of 8 pkts. of popular flowers, all easily grown: Nasturtium Dwarf, Pansies, Poppies, Sweet Peas, Pinks, Balsams, Phlox, Verbenas. One regular sized packet of each for 25c.

Each Packet 5 cents.

Summer Flowering Bulbs



Double Dahlia

La Petite Barbara, Vesta, and Purity—All of the pompom type very similar to above, but all pure white in color. Like all Pompoms, very free blooming, double, early, and small.

Dahlias, Choice Un-Named or Mixed—I have quite an accumulation of fine dahlias in un-named mixture. Sometimes a tag gets lost or a stake knocked down and the bulbs have to go into the mixture. A few are choice seedlings of my own growing. All are good varieties and all colors are represented, but I cannot give you any particular color for certain as they are not tagged. All are double, and first class every way. I have put the price very low.

Price, of Mixed Dahlias. 10c. each, 3 for 25c., Dozen 75c., all postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER—For \$1.00 I will send you by express either 25 mixed, or 15 named bulbs of your own selection. All large bulbs. You pay the express.

Other Summer Blooming Bulbs

Cannas—These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking, and the rank green foliage, and gay red or yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. They will grow anywhere but prefer rich, moist soil. Don't plant till the ground is warm. Get them early and start in a flower pot in the house, ready to set out. I used to have over 20 varieties but have sifted them down to 6 of the best ones and don't think the selection could be improved at any price. They are all of the improved French type, with enormous flowers and beautiful foliage. Field grown roots.

Price of Cannas—Strong roots, each 12c., 5 for 50c, Dozen \$1.00, all postpaid.

Caladium or Elephant's Ear—These plants do not bloom but are valued for the appearance of the enormous leaves. They grow often 3 feet in length and make a fine background for smaller plants or flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house, and set out when the ground is warm. Give rich soil and plenty of moisture. The roots can be saved over for another year.

Price—Large bulbs, each 15c., 2 for 25c., postpaid.

Tuberose—Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers with a delicious fragrance; grow well anywhere; bloom all fall; specially fine for button hole bouquets. The bulbs I offer are extra large size, sure to bloom. Many houses send out what are known as "mailing size" that seldom bloom. Mine are big fellows.

Price—Each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid. Large lots by express at special prices.

Cinnamon Vine—A beautiful and hardy climbing vine. Will cover a window or porch very quickly as it has the big bulb to help start it off. Dark, glossy, green foliage and delicate white flowers with a cinnamon fragrance. **Strong bulbs, each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid.**

Madeira Vine—A beautiful and very rapid growing climber. Grows from root like a potato. Leaves very thick and dark green, making a dense shade. Long sprays of small white flowers.

Price—Strong bulbs, each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid.

Special Offer—A dozen bulbs or roots, assorted to suit yourself, \$1.00, postpaid. This gives you a chance to have an assortment of dahlias, cannas, caladiums, vines, etc., a few of each, and still get the benefit of the dozen prices. All good strong bulbs.

Remember—My bulbs are not "mailing size" trash, but are big healthy field grown roots of my own growing. I guarantee them to be alive and sound, and to reach you in good condition, and be true to name.

There is no class of flowers and vines more satisfactory and sure to do well than the summer flowering bulbs. They have enough life stored up in the bulbs to go ahead and bloom and do well in spite of anything. They are sure to grow and in most any kind of soil. The best advice I could give as to culture would be to plant and tend them just like potatoes.

There are many varieties that I could offer, but I think best to list only a few of the prime favorites. Ones that are liked by every one and are of the easiest possible culture. As most of them are field grown they are strong heavy bulbs, and used to ordinary care. They are not weakly pampered green house stuff. I have made the prices low as I grow these in big lots like potatoes and have plenty of cellar room to handle them. Prices include prepayment of postage or express.

Dahlias—The Dahlia is the queen of fall flowers as the rose is of the early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and except for the fragrance they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil, and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late July till after frost. They cover a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to set a big bed.

Dahlias, Choicest Named Varieties—There is an endless list of named varieties of every conceivable color size and shape. I have tried a great many of them, and find that not near all are successful in general culture. On my trial grounds it was noticeable that some varieties bloomed thriftily all summer, in spite of hot dry weather, while others, often highly lauded sorts were a flat fizzle. I have weeded out all the poor ones, and offer here the cream of the list, ones that will grow and bloom for anyone, and in spite of any thing. You could shut your eyes and pick a good one out of this list.

Price of any of the named Dahlias listed below. 15c. each, 2 for 25c., 5 for 50c., \$1.00 per dozen, either all alike or assorted. All postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Make your choice from this list. I grow these myself and know them to be O. K.

Clifford W. Burton, (Golden Beauty)—Best yellow variety grown. Very free bloomer, beginning in July and blooming till frost. Very thrifty bush about 4 ft. high and always full of bloom. I consider it in many ways the most satisfactory variety grown. Flower large, very double, and clear golden yellow.

Nymphaea (Pink Water Lilly)—Similar in growth and profusion of bloom to Clifford W. Burton, but a beautiful shell pink color, shading to nearly white in the center. By far the best pink.

Snow White—The best large white. Very large and exquisitely perfect in form. Very double and regular in shape. The only large white that is a sure and profuse bloomer. Bush of rounded compact form about 3 ft. high. If you have had trouble to get a good white, this is the one you want.

Henry Patrick—Best Cactus white. This is different from Snowwhite in being of the irregular or Cactus type. Flowers very large on long stems. Bush about 5 ft. high. Double and pure white.

Giant Dark Red—Best large dark red. Very large flower very double. Comes in bloom rather late. Bush very tall and heavy and should be staked.

Sundew—Best small red. Very free blooming, of a dazzling orange red color. Very double. Good every way.

Miss Thatcher—A beautiful lemon yellow, very full and double. Perfect rounded form like Snow-white. Largest size.

Queen of The Belgians—Very large light pink. Good grower. Late bloomer. A distinctive color, not like any other dahlia.

Rudolph Kuhl—Variegated or striped. Each petal is striped red and white like grains of calico corn. Flower is of largest size and very double. The odd coloring is very striking and odd. Free bloomer.

Floral Park Jewel (Pompom Variegatum)—Of the bouquet or Pompom type. Earliest and most profuse bloomer of all dahlias. The bush is literally covered with beautiful little double flowers, varying from red to white in color, all on the same bush. Many of the blooms come spotted and striped. Will grow and bloom anywhere.



TUBEROSE.



CALADIUM



The New Cleome Pungens, or Spider Flower—Very beautiful. Grown from seed and makes a bush 6 ft. high the first year. Easily grown. Packet 10c.

Gladiolus—Queen of All Flowers

I believe that if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the Gladiolus in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It has every color of the rainbow. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And best of all it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for anyone. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with.

Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms, the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps on increasing, from year to year.

Most people, when you speak of Gladiolus, think of the old fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are six inches across and of the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. The pictures shown here give you only a faint idea of them.

I have about 50 named varieties, all different, but the ones I offer below are the cream of the list and I have grown them in large enough amounts to offer them at very reasonable prices. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name, first quality, and sound. All are large blooming size.

May—One of the best. Pure white splashed with crimson, and showing a slight yellow tint in the throat. A tall strong spike. Often a dozen flowers open at once.

Splendor—Rose pink, slightly darker in the throat. A heavy massive spike. One of the best of the Childsii collection. Plants are very uniform in growth and time of blooming, and a bed of them is one solid red. Blooms are about 4 inches in diameter.

Madam Monneret—A delicate pink, tall and very free blooming. Sometimes slightly marked with carmine. A half dozen spikes of this variety makes as fine a bouquet as you ever saw. Plant lots of them.

"1900"—A glowing crimson with white markings in the throat and a big white splotch on the lower petal. Large size and very brilliant. Can't be beat for gorgeous color.

Gen. Howard—Pure white with yellow and purple markings in the throat. Long heavy spike, and fine every way.

DeCheville—Of the LeMoine or Butterfly type. Very early and very free bloomer. Often five spikes from one bulb. Salmon red with buff blotch in throat.

Atlas—Very similar to DeCheville in manner of growth, but color is clear violet with large velvety maroon blotch.

Marie LeMoine—Large spike of fine flowers. Upper divisions pale cream color flushed salmon lilac. Lower divisions spotted violet and yellow.

LeMoine No. 1—Light violet and purple, with deep velvety purple throat. Long spike and very free bloomer.

Vashti—Creamy white, blotched carmine. A very large flower and one of the first to bloom. Shaped more like a lily than a gladiolus.

Addison—Dark amaranth red with white stripe in each petal.

Oriflamme—Very tall and very dark red. Sometimes as much as six feet high.

Incendiary—A beautiful scarlet color with darker markings. Most graceful of all, and specially beautiful for cutting.

Gen. Lyons—Beautifully striped different shades of rose and pink. Spike of pyramidal shape and flowers nearly all open at once.

Gen. Lawton—Red with darker red and white mixed throat.

Gen. Taylor—A beautiful combination of cherry and canary in stripes. Tall and large size.

Gen. Crocker—Best yellow. Very large heavy spike. Yellow ground with red stripes.

PRICE—Named varieties, any of the above, mailed, postpaid, 5c each, 6 for 25c, or 25 for \$1.00, either all alike or assorted varieties.

Field's Finest Mixed—Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way, as they are of endless variety of form and color. Hardly any two will be alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white, every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine till I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom, I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped, and none at all of the old fashioned red. The bulbs are all of large size.

You just as well get good ones to start with, for they are no more work to care for than the common kind, and they are a world of satisfaction. You may think I am unduly enthusiastic about them, but wait till you see a big patch of them in bloom, and you'll be just as bad. Most people make the mistake of setting out too few of them. You ought to have a good sized bed to get the full effect. Better get 50 or 100 and go at it right.

Price, 40c per Doz., or 35 for \$1.00, all postpaid. By express, your expense, \$2.50 per 100.

Standard Mixture—These are not of my own growing, but come well recommended from a reputable grower, who supplies them in large lots to leading seedsmen. The colors are good, and the mixture is the one generally sold as "Best Mixed." Of course, I think my own are nicer, but these are as good as are ordinarily sent out. Bulbs are all good size. **Doz., 25c, or 50 for \$1.00, all postpaid. By express, your expense, \$1.75 per 100.**

Groff's Hybrids—A fine mixture originated in Canada. Price same as my own best mixed. Bulbs are of my own growing.

Culture—Plant about May 1st; make a furrow about five inches deep and plant about six inches apart; do not cover over two inches deep at first, but as they grow, pull the dirt in around them. This places them deep enough so that the hot summer sun does not heat the bulbs, and helps support them when in bloom; plant in good rich garden soil in full sunshine.

Gladiolus Seed—Saved from choicest flowers. This is the way new varieties originate. They bloom the second or third year from seed. **Packet 10c.**

Do You Have Trouble With Bulbs Failing To Bloom?—It is generally caused by under sized bulbs. Lots of houses send out "mailing size" bulbs that are practically worthless. They are the culls bought up cheap from big growers. I grow my own bulbs and guarantee them to be large and sound, to reach you safely, and to be true to name. If they prove unsatisfactory I will replace them free, if you think it was the fault of the bulbs.



Some Sample Spikes from my Gladiolus Collection. Many of the Blooms are 5 to 6 inches across.



The LeMoine or Butterfly Type of Gladiolus.



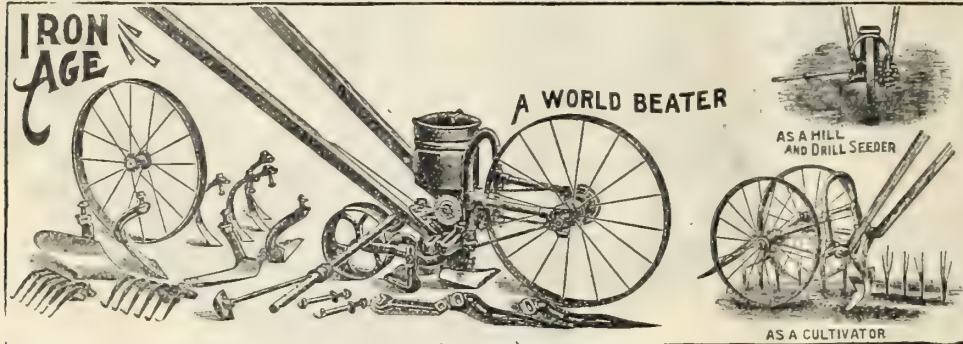
How They Grow at Sleepy Hollow.

Garden Implements

It is a curious fact that the farmer who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather or, what is worse yet, make his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended with one-fourth the time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, and here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it and do it gladly, for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to use any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe and rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening.

Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel hoe, and you will have by far the best garden with the least work you ever had.

THE IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS—I have used the Iron Age garden tools for several years and have sold lots of them, and I have never heard a complaint yet. I consider them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for complete special catalog of Iron Age goods.



Drill Only—If desired the Iron Age can be shipped as a drill only, without cultivator attachments. **Price \$7.50.**

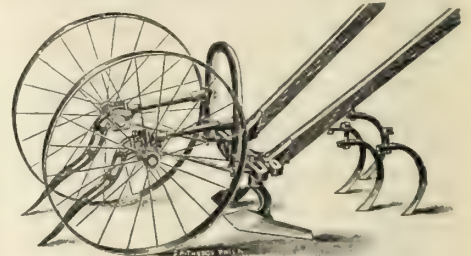
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator—For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two-wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth, and a pair of wide hoes. These are all the attachments that I have ever found necessary, but others can be added if wanted. For tending onions you should have the combined drill shown above, and this double wheel hoe. Then when the weeds get bad you can work two cultivators at once. I wish to repeat that this is the best of all the garden cultivators and is the sort I use mostly myself. **Price as shown, \$5.00.**

Other Styles—I can supply a dozen other styles of garden tools of the Iron Age make, but have no room to show them here. If you don't see what you want ask for it.

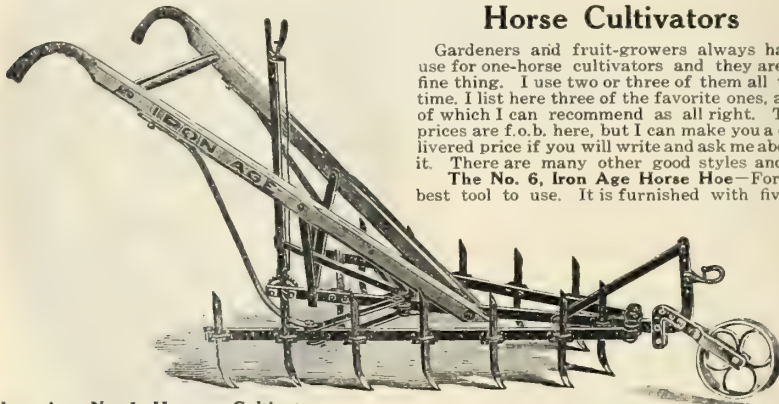
Horse Cultivators

Gardeners and fruit-growers always have use for one-horse cultivators and they are a fine thing. I use two or three of them all the time. I list here three of the favorite ones, any of which I can recommend as all right. The prices are f.o.b. here, but I can make you a delivered price if you will write and ask me about it. There are many other good styles and I can supply you any of the different makes at regular price.

The No. 6, Iron Age Horse Hoe—For general purpose work in orchard or garden this No. 6 is the best tool to use. It is furnished with five shovels and two wide hoes. Has level wheel and lever expander. You can do almost any kind of work with it and, in fact the first year I was in the garden business it was the only cultivator I used. The shovels are of the best of steel, the standards strong and high, and the regulation is perfect. **Price, complete as shown, \$6.00. Ask for special delivered price.**



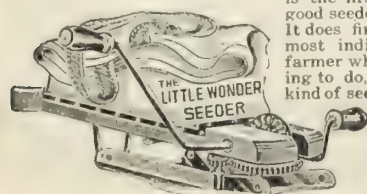
Iron Age No. 13, Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. Price, \$5.00.



Iron Age No. 1, Harrow-Cultivator.



Both are guaranteed. **Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder**—This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer who has much seed to do. It will sow any kind of seed and sow it evenly.



Little Wonder. Price \$1.00

will sow any kind of seeds, any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at my expense. **Price, \$1.50**

and can be controlled easily as to width and depth. It is after it gets large. It leaves the soil mellow as an ash heap. In fact, it is in every way the best of all the harrow-tooth cultivators. **Price, complete as shown, \$5.45. Ask for delivered price.**

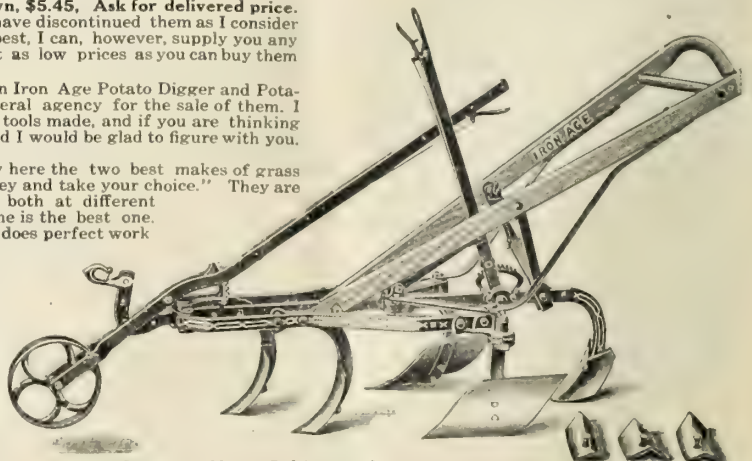
Planet Jr. Garden Tools—I have discontinued them as I consider the Iron Age goods much the best, I can, however, supply you any of them if you wish them, at as low prices as you can buy them anywhere.

Potato Machinery—I use an Iron Age Potato Digger and Potato Planter and have a general agency for the sale of them. I consider them the best potato tools made, and if you are thinking of buying anything of the kind I would be glad to figure with you. I know they will suit you.

GRASS SEEDERS—I show here the two best makes of grass seeders. "You pay your money and take your choice." They are both good and I have used both at different times. Of course, the \$1.50 one is the best one, but the \$1 one is all right and does perfect work.

Price, \$1.00.

The Cyclone Seeder—This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and



Iron Age No. 6 Cultivator, \$6.00.



"Strictly Farm Raised."

one breed, and keeps that one exclusively, the very best strains to be had. As I am best situated for handling the correspondence and shipping quickly and thoroughly, the selling end has been turned over to me entirely.

I will handle the correspondence, see to the shipping, etc., in connection with my seed business. Send the orders direct to me. I assume personally the responsibility of giving you a square deal in every way, and you know when I say square deal I mean it. So whether you address the Shenandoah Poultry Company, or Henry Field, you know that it is me you deal with, and that you have a guarantee from me of square fair treatment. I have been in business long enough to know that fair dealing is the only kind that pays, and it wouldn't pay me to go back on my reputation and my business policy for the sake of a few dollars on an egg deal.

If you wish to change your breeding stock, or start in with some new breed, or want a lot of eggs for incubator use, we can fix you out all right. We have the best strains, all farm raised, guarantee safe arrival, and I will see to it personally that you get a fair deal all the way through. We have several lines of railway here and can make prompt shipment. I haven't room here to go into detail and take up every point, but if there is anything you want to know more about, write and ask.

Price List of Eggs.

	Per 15	Per 30	Per 45	Per 100
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$7.00
White Plymouth Rocks	1.50	2.50	3.75	7.00
Buff Rocks	2.00	3.50	5.00	8.00
Light Brahmas	1.50	3.00	4.00	7.00
Black Langshans	1.50	2.50	3.75	7.00
Buff Cochins	1.50	2.50	4.00	7.00
Ideal Rhode Island Reds	2.00	3.50
White Wyandottes	1.50	3.00	4.00	7.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	1.50	3.00	4.00	7.00
Golden Wyandottes	2.00	3.50	5.00	8.00
S. C. W. Leghorn	1.50	3.00	4.00	7.00
R. C. W. Leghorn	1.50	2.75	4.00	7.00
S. C. B. Leghorn	1.50	3.00	4.00	7.00
R. C. B. Leghorns	1.50	2.75	4.00	7.00
	11	22	50	100
Pekin Ducks	1.50	2.50	4.00	7.00

Egg Shipping Boxes—I have just bought direct from the factory a big supply of the celebrated Eyrie Egg Shipping Boxes, and will be glad to supply you. They are by far the best carrier known for shipping eggs. They will stand any amount of rough handling without danger to the eggs, they are locked to prevent pilfering, they are easy and handy to fill, in fact they are just right every way. As cheap as baskets and far better.

Price—15 egg size, complete with handle, 10c. each in lots of 1 doz. or over. 30 egg size, 15c. each.

The Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands—I can supply any size of these leg bands to fit anything from a pigeon to a turkey. Numbered from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, or 1 to 100.

Prices, Doz. 20c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; or 100 for 85c; postpaid.

Chick Food—Next to hatching the chicks the most important thing is to get them started off right in the matter of feed. They must have suitable food ready for them. Handling all kinds of seeds and grains as we do here at the seed house, we have an exceptionally good opportunity to prepare a chick food conveniently and with the best materials. The chick food is made up of small seeds, finely cracked wheat and barley, a little finely cracked corn, and a small amount of the finely ground oyster shells and bone that are so necessary for poultry of all ages. I also add some meat meal to furnish the animal element of the food. In fact, it makes a perfect balanced ration for young poultry. It is fed dry in the natural manner and does away with the sloppy corn meal messes that have killed so many small chicks. I make prompt shipment by either express or freight. Customer pays transportation charges.

Prices: 10—lb. sack, 30c. 25—lb. sack, 65c. 50—lb. sack, \$1.10. 100 lb. sack, \$2.00. 500 lbs. or over at \$1.75.

Balanced Poultry Food—There is nothing more necessary to success with poultry than plenty of the proper kind of feed. Of course, corn can always be had, but it is too heating and fattening, and hens will not lay well on a corn diet. What they want and must have is a balanced ration containing mixed seeds, wheat, barley, sunflower seed, animal matter, and a little oyster shell to furnish the lime. To this I add enough cracked corn to balance it up well. It is free from dust or dirt, and is all good solid food.

On such food hens will lay better, look better and pay better than on the hit and miss plan of feeding so often followed. I furnish this food at a price that is within reach of everyone, and you can afford to buy heavily of it. Try one sack of it if you are in doubt as to its value, and it will not be long until you are using it exclusively. I ship by either freight or express as you request, but advise freight if you are getting much of it. You pay transportation charges. **Price: 10—lb. Sack, 30c. 25—lb. Sack, 60c. 50—lb. Sack, \$1.00. 100—lbs. \$1.90. 500 lbs. or over at \$1.65.**

Fine Poultry

Farming is not complete without poultry, and of course we want the best that is going. The man who grows Reid's Yellow Dent corn, and thoroughbred hogs, and fine cattle, you will generally find is the same man whose wife has thoroughbred chickens. And one is as much entitled to attention as the other.

There is no use wasting a lot of space here arguing in favor of thoroughbred poultry, for you all know the advantages of it, so I will just come down to business and tell you where I can help you in that line.

The worst drawback in the fine poultry business has been the lack of vigor sometimes shown by stock that has been kept in too close confinement. So many breeders keep the breeding stock so closely penned up that the eggs and the chicks are weak and lacking in vigor. The solution is "farm raised" stock with free range, but where the one breeder has several varieties of chickens, or even several strains of the same variety he cannot give them free range or they would be an everlasting mix.

The Shenandoah Poultry Company

To handle the business to the best advantage, each variety should be grown on a separate farm, where free range can be had. So a lot of us, each with a different variety of poultry, have arranged to handle the business together. Each man is a specialist in some

breed. As I am best situated for handling the correspondence and shipping quickly and thoroughly, the selling end has been turned over to me entirely.

I will handle the correspondence, see to the shipping, etc., in connection with my seed business. Send the orders direct to me. I assume personally the responsibility of giving you a square deal in every way, and you know when I say square deal I mean it. So whether you address the Shenandoah Poultry Company, or Henry Field, you know that it is me you deal with, and that you have a guarantee from me of square fair treatment. I have been in business long enough to know that fair dealing is the only kind that pays, and it wouldn't pay me to go back on my reputation and my business policy for the sake of a few dollars on an egg deal.

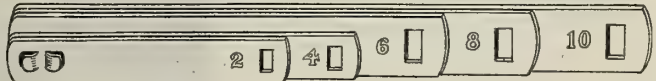
If you wish to change your breeding stock, or start in with some new breed, or want a lot of eggs for incubator use, we can fix you out all right. We have the best strains, all farm raised, guarantee safe arrival, and I will see to it personally that you get a fair deal all the way through. We have several lines of railway here and can make prompt shipment. I haven't room here to go into detail and take up every point, but if there is anything you want to know more about, write and ask.

I know we can suit you, and we will give you stock that will show you that we mean business.

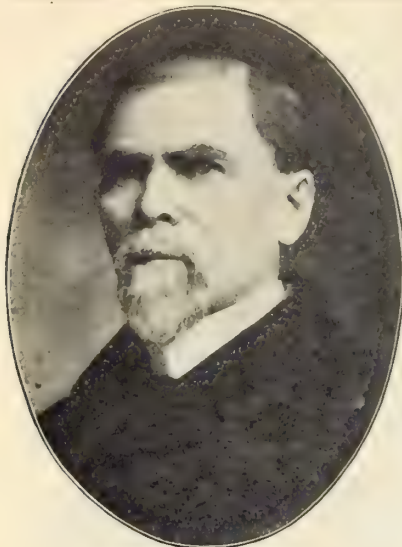
Breeding Stock—I can also supply you with good, healthy, thoroughbred birds of any of the varieties named, at very reasonable prices. If you have any intention of buying some good stock write me for prices and descriptions. Can supply you with Homer Pigeons, too, if you want them.

Incubators—I am not in the incubator business, I did think of it, but I don't believe I could put out a better one than the kind I use, the "Old Trusty," so I am not going to offer any at all. Of course you have all heard of M. M. Johnson, of Clay Center, Nebraska, and his Old Trusty incubator, and my advice is if you want one, send to him for it. I could list them for sale but I couldn't save you any money on them, or make much of anything myself, so you might as well send to him for them.

This sendoff isn't costing Johnson a cent, and he don't know it is to be in here, but he deserves a good word and he ought to have it.



Standard Sizes of THE IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BANDS. 2. Pigeons; 4. Hamburgs & Polish; 6. Mediterranean; 8. American; 10. Asiatics



F. D. Coburn on Alfalfa.

Concise directions on the culture and care of Alfalfa, by Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture. Written especially for Henry Field, Seedsman, Shenandoah, Iowa.

COPYRIGHTED BY HENRY FIELD 1906.

If you have so much as two acres of land and a cow, you need to raise alfalfa. If you have more land and more live stock, your need for it is still greater, because it is the most productive, nutritious and profitable forage crop known. It has no peer and no rival.

If you have been persuaded that it will not grow in your neighborhood or your state, don't believe it; you can't afford to accept any such dictum. Try it faithfully for yourself, for ten years and reach your own conclusions instead of taking those of someone else, second-hand. If it fails, the reflection is likely to be on you rather than on the alfalfa.

There are really few soils or localities in any agricultural region, east or west, where alfalfa will not prosper if decently treated. Only those who don't know alfalfa, or who expect something for nothing, are incredulous about it. Those who know it best are the ones who swear by it, and plant more.

If you haven't time or inclination to put your seed-bed in the finest possible tilth before sowing, smooth and fine on top, somewhat compacted—not mellow—below, and free from weed seeds, don't bother with alfalfa. It would disappoint you.

No matter where you are or what your soil conditions, success can not come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift. This means it is safe to buy seed of only a reputable dealer whose name and guarantee stand for something. Get samples early, grown as nearly in your own latitude as possible, and test them if more than ten per cent fails to grow don't buy it; something is wrong. Nothing is more expensive than "cheap" seed, and choice seed—the only kind worth sowing—always commands a good price, and is worth it.

Sow, without a nurse crop, twenty pounds to the acre, broadcast or with a drill; cover not less than an inch deep and keep live stock from grazing on it for two years; when small it is very tender and easily destroyed. If the plants do not look thrifty, or weeds spring up, use the mower. The mowing machine is alfalfa's great tonic, and after the first year the disk harrow used two or three times in a season is a wonderful invigorant.

Cut for hay when blossoms begin to appear. It is never so valuable later. Don't let it get wet, nor burnt by too much hot sun. Save every leaf possible.

Don't plant too many acres at first. If you think twenty is about right sow ten; if forty is your figure try twenty. Start right, go slow, and feel your way. A good patch of well-set alfalfa is a perpetual joy and a perennial profit-bringer; a poor one is an aggravation and an eyesore.

F. D. COBURN.

The two standard alfalfa works are Mr. Coburn's "ALFALFA" and "THE BOOK OF ALFALFA", and may be had by addressing the author, Topeka, Kansas. The price of the former is 50 cents and the latter, \$2, postage prepaid.

Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing in not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors, and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it, and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown.

As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on the subject I prevailed on Secretary Coburn of Kansas to write an article specially for me. This article is worth \$50.00 to any man who will follow it up. Read it through several times. I have also published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed. Probable Cost

You notice that Coburn says, "Success can not come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seed that it would be dear as a gift." And so on. Better turn back and read it again.

He don't make it a bit too strong either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder, buckhorn, dock, lambs-quarter, and the Lord only knows what other kinds of calamity. Don't touch it.

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get you one of these little old fashioned three-legged microscopes that sell for fifty cents, and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it, leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

I handle only the best possible grade of seed, and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities—no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish, and if not satisfied you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want any better proposition than that, write it yourself.

As to price, it ranges from 15c. to 17c. per pound for this best grade. At the time this is written it is selling at 16c., but may be lower or higher later. I make no charge for sacks, but weigh them in free. Will sack single or double as you request.

Write for latest prices, and free sample for experiment. Also for free samples of guaranteed grade of clover and other grass seed.

Special Introductory Offer

You ought to start with four or five acres, but if your nerve is not good for that much, you should put out an acre or a half acre anyway. For \$2.25 I will send you seed enough for a half acre, by prepaid express, anywhere in the United States.

Small amounts by mail 30c per lb., postpaid. Write for prices on large lots.



Harvesting Alfalfa on the hillground back of my house. This was the second of four cuttings that averaged over two tons to the acre each time, or over eight tons for the season. Similar results may be had anywhere in the corn belt.

The Pure Clover Seed Question

There is no bigger question before the farmers right now than that of pure clover seed. The country is rapidly getting filled up with bad weeds, and unless we can call a halt somehow, it will soon be an impossibility to get really pure clover seed.

The trouble is, so many farmers will buy an inferior grade of seed because of a little difference in the price. They think it is all about the same and one lot is higher because the holder wants more profit. Now, the fact is, that the big profits are made on the low grade seed. It is easier to take seed worth \$6.00 wholesale and retail it at \$8.00, than it is to take seed worth \$9.00 wholesale and retail it at \$10.00. Any dealer will tell you so, if you can get him to admit the truth.

Now, here is what I am getting at: There is no sense in buying poor clover seed and no need of it. If you will spend 50c on a small microscope, or a few cents on postage stamps getting samples and sending them to your state experiment station, you will learn a heap about clover seed. Don't buy any seed, even from a neighbor's farm, without strict examination. The bad weeds are getting to be everywhere nowadays, and you are liable to get them where least expected.

The worst offenders are the dealers in small towns who handle clover seed as a side line. They know very little about it and care less, just so they can make a good profit on the seed. There are wholesale dealers who are looking for just this kind of customers, and they load them up with this devilish imported cull seed and the merchant offers it to the farmer at a tempting price. The regular seedsmen, having a knowledge of the business, fine machinery for cleaning seed, and a reputation to maintain, are more likely to have pure seed.

Now listen: Get a sample from each of your home dealers, and some from regular seedsmen. Send them all in to your state experiment station, or put them under the glass yourselves, and then buy where you can get seed free from weeds. Buy only on a guarantee of purity. I will gladly furnish a sample of mine for this test.

You get more clover seed to the dollar in the high grades anyway, to say nothing of the freedom from weeds. The low grades are all full of dead seed and trash. You can see easily under the glass that lots of them are not more than half good clover seed, and lots of the rest is downright calamity, about as dangerous as dynamite.

In one sample lately that was being offered by an implement dealer in a small town at \$8.00 per bu. I found two kinds of dodder, two of dock, three of thistle (including the dreaded Canada thistle), both kinds of buckhorn, and a lot of weed seed that I don't know and hope I never will know. As a rule the implement dealers in the small towns are worst offenders as they are not posted on clover seed, but many seedsmen who ought to know better are sending out such stuff. It ought to be made a penitentiary offense. I told one seedsman friend of mine that he ought to get 60 days for selling such stuff, but he insisted that the farmers wanted something cheap and he had to give them what they wanted.

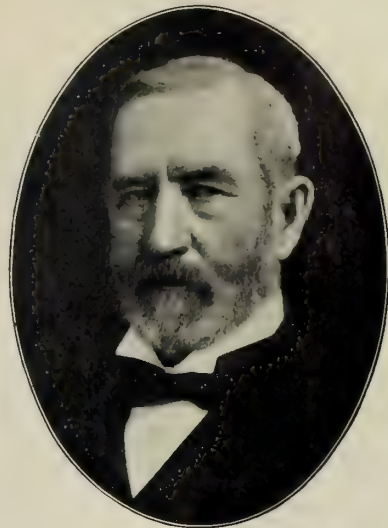
If that's the case, all right, but you'll have to go to him for it. I won't sell it. The seed I offer is subject to inspection and test. If it don't look good to you when you get it, ship it back at my expense and you can have your money back. This applies to all kinds of seed. I have mentioned clover seed specially as the most important, but the same holds good with all of them.

An Index to Weed Seeds—I print below a drawing showing all the more important weed seeds likely to be found in clover. Refer to it when you are looking over samples. It is loaned to me by Wallace's Farmer, and is very valuable.



Common Impurities of Clover Seed. Description of Figures

1, bracted plantain; 2, black-seeded plantain; 3, ragweed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover seed; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lamb's quarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, heal-all; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, Buckhorn, rounded face, grooved face shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox-tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buck horn, grooved face; 30, Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, peppergrass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.



Concise Directions for Growing Clover

Written Specially for Henry Field by
HENRY WALLACE

If you live anywhere in the corn or spring wheat belt grow clover.

If you wish to maintain the natural fertility of your soil, you **must** grow clover or some other leguminous crop as a part of your rotation.

If you wish to get the most out of your corn when fed to live stock, especially to young stock and to cows giving milk, you should have clover hay to feed with the corn and the way to get it is to grow it.

If your land is too wet for cultivation, the best kind of clover to grow is Alsike. If your land is thin and needs fertilizing, the best clover to grow is Mammoth. If your land is good and you want a meadow, sow common red clover and timothy. If you want a pasture sow the three kinds of clover named and in addition blue grass and white clover.

If your land is so nearly worn out that it will not grow Red clover or Mammoth clover, sow Alsike then put some lime on it and when the ground gets rich enough sow the common Red clover.

If you wish a good stand of clover, you must sow it on a well prepared seed bed, using eight pounds of Red or Mammoth to the acre and four pounds of Alsike.

Be particular in buying your clover seed, much of it contains very bad weed seeds.

Having secured your seed and prepared the seed bed, sow the clover and cover it deep enough to secure moisture but not so deep as to exclude the air. Remember that clover, like all other seeds, requires heat, moisture and air to germinate.

If you grow winter wheat sow the clover as early in the spring as the ground will work and immediately harrow it in. This will not hurt the wheat. If you want to sow clover on rye handle it the same way. If you sow clover with oats, cultivate in the oats then sow the clover and harrow thoroughly. In sections where the soil is rather light, you can sow the clover seed with the oats, but on heavy soil there is danger of covering the clover too deep.

Above all things grow clover and put fertility into your soil. Happiness into your home, money into your pocket and growth into the live stock.

HENRY WALLACE.

CLOVER FARMING. By Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer. A concise, condensed handbook on Growing Clover for Hay, Seed and Fertility. Price, paper cover, 25 cents, postpaid.

Price of Clover Seed—At the time I write this it is impossible to quote prices as the market is very unsettled. I have a good supply of seed on hand, all grown right close here, and all carefully re-cleaned. Except for possibly an occasional grain of foxtail, it is absolutely free from weeds. I will gladly quote you price at any time if you will write and ask about it.

MICROSCOPE—I will sell you the Microscopes, such as I use myself, at 50c each, postpaid. H. F.

Wholesale Prices

This list is for market gardeners and other large buyers, who naturally wish to get the lowest possible prices consistent with high quality. I have made the prices as low as possible and it is the same grade of seed I use myself in my market gardening business, the very best to be had.

Shipment—By express or freight at buyer's expense. If you want small lots to come by mail, add 8c per lb. or 15c per qt. to cover postage. Bags and boxes free.

Terms—Cash with order. I open no accounts. I will ship the seeds C. O. D. with privilege of examination. If you will advance 10 per cent of purchase price with the order, so as to make me safe on the freight charges.

On large lots—Let me figure on your bill and make you special delivered prices. I have big stock in some lines and can save you money. It won't cost you much to ask about it anyway.

BEANS—Bush.								ONION SETS.			
	½ Pk.	Pk.	Bu.		½ Lb.	Lb.		Present prices.	Subject to Market	Changes.	
Round Pod Valentine.....	60	1 10	4 00	Premium Flat Dutch.....	50	2 00					
Stringless Green Pod.....	70	1 25	4 50	Large Late Drumhead.....	50	2 00		Red (bottom).....		75	3 00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	85	1 60	6 00	Red Rock.....	50	2 00		Yellow (bottom).....		75	3 00
Challenge Black Wax.....	75	1 40	5 50	Hollander.....	50	2 00		White (bottom).....		85	3 25
Golden Wax.....	75	1 40	5 50	Charleston Wakefield.....	65	2 50		Multipliers.....		85	3 25
Perfection Wax.....	75	1 40	5 50	Corn Belt.....	1 20	4 50					
Davis White Kidney Wax.....	75	1 40	5 50	Volga.....	1 20	4 50					
Currie's Rustproof Wax.....	75	1 40	5 50								
Pencil Pod Wax.....	75	1 40	5 50	CAULIFLOWER—Danish Grown.							
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	75	1 40	5 00	Early Snowball.....	½ Oz.	Oz.		PUMPKINS.			
White Wonder.....	60	1 00	3 50		65	2 50		Yankee Field (6 lbs. \$1.00).....	10	30	
Prolific Tree.....	60	1 00	3 50	CARROTS.				Large Cheese.....	20	60	
Early Six Weeks.....	60	1 00	3 50	White Belgian.....	½ Lb.	Lb.		Small Sugar.....	20	60	
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	75	1 40	5 50	Oxheart.....	15	50		Big Tom.....	20	60	
Black Valentine.....	70	1 25	4 50	Long Red.....	20	65		Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	20	60	
Refugee or 1000 to 1.....	60	1 00	3 50	Half Long Orange.....	20	65		Mammoth.....	25	1 00	
Refugee Wax.....	75	1 35	5 00					SQUASHES.			
Dwarf Horticultural.....	75	1 35	5 00	CELERY.				Blue Hubbard.....	20	75	
Goddard's Imp. Hort.....	75	1 35	5 00	Golden Self Bleaching.....	75	3 00		Warty Hubbard.....	20	75	
Red Kidney.....	75	1 35	5 00	White Plume.....	55	2 00		Golden Hubbard.....	20	75	
Field's First Early.....	90	1 75	6 75	Giant Pascal.....	40	1 50		Summer Bush Crookneck.....	20	60	
				CUCUMBERS.				Boston Marrow.....	20	65	
BEANS—Pole.				Early Cluster.....				Essex Hybrid.....	20	75	
Golden Cluster Wax.....				Evergreen.....				Cushaw.....	20	75	
Tall Sioux.....				Long Green.....				Fordhook.....	20	75	
Dutch Case Knife.....				Chicago Pickle.....	20	65		Summer Bush Scallop.....	20	60	
Cutshort, or Cornhill.....				White Spine.....				Fairfax.....	25	1 00	
Extra Early Lima.....				Green Prolific.....				Sibley.....	20	60	
King Lima.....	75	1 40	5 50	The Emerald.....	30	1 00					
Horticultural.....				ECG PLANT.				PARSNIPS.			
Kentucky Wonder.....				New York Purple.....	1 00	3 50		Hollow Crown.....	10	30	
Lazy Wife.....				Early Long Purple.....	50	2 00		Improved Half Long.....	10	30	
White Creaseback.....				Black Beauty.....	80	3 00					
Seibert's Early Lima.....				LETTUCE.				PARSLEY.			
Missouri Wonder.....	80	1 50	5 75	Black Seeded Simpson.....				Moss Curled.....	25	90	
Golden Carmine.....	85	1 60	6 00	Prizehead.....				PEPPERS.			
				Hanson.....				Large Bullnose.....	50	1 75	
PEAS.				California Cream Butter.....				Cayenne.....	60	2 00	
Extra Early Alaska.....	55	1 00	3 75	Iceberg.....	20	65		Ruby King.....	60	2 00	
Improved Extra Early.....	55	1 00	3 75	Grand Rapids.....				Golden Queen.....	70	2 25	
Fillbasket.....	75	1 35	5 00	Tomhannock.....					Oz.	1 50	
Tom Thumb.....	75	1 35	5 00	The Morse.....				Chinese Giant.....	40	1 50	
Not's Excelsior.....	85	1 65	6 00	Msrblehead Mammoth.....				RADISHES.			
Premium Gem.....	60	1 10	4 00	MUSTARD.				Crimson Giant (grown by orig- inator).....	25	1 00	
Everbearing.....	60	1 10	4 00	Any variety.....	10	30		Round Red.....	15	60	
Dwarf Grey Sugar.....	75	1 35	5 00	MUSKMELONS.				Round White.....	15	60	
Hosford's Market Garden.....	60	1 10	4 00	Rocky Ford.....	20	65		French Breakfast.....	15	60	
Marrowfat.....	50	85	3 00	Hackensack.....	20	65		Long Scarlet.....	15	60	
Champion of England.....	55	95	3 50	Paul Rose.....	20	65		Lady Finger.....	15	60	
Dwarf Champion.....	60	1 10	4 00	Nutmeg.....	20	65		Chartiers.....	15	60	
Gradus.....	1 25	2 25	8 50	Emerald Gem.....	25	90		Strasburg.....	15	60	
Stratagem.....	75	1 35	5 00	Perfection.....	25	90		All Season's Mixture.....	15	60	
Telegraph.....	75	1 35	5 00	Defender.....	20	65		Icele.....	15	60	
Telephone.....	75	1 35	5 00	Shumway's Giant.....	20	65		Other varieties same price.			
SWEET CORN.				Osage.....	20	65		SALSIFY.			
White Cory.....				Banana.....	25	90		Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	35	1 25	
First of All.....				WATERMELONS.				TOMATO.			
Champion.....				Sweetheart.....				New Stone.....	50	1 75	
Early Minnesota.....				Ice Cream or Peerless.....				Golden Beauty.....	50	1 75	
Stowell's Evergreen.....	45	80	2 75	Dark Iceing.....				Dwarf Champion.....	65	2 50	
Early Evergreen.....				Cole's Early.....				Beauty.....	50	1 75	
Zig Zag Evergreen.....				Harris Early.....				Ponderosa.....	1 00		
Old Colony.....				Dixie.....				Yellow Pear.....	75		
Black Mexican.....	60	1 00	3 50	Nabob.....				Earliana.....	75		
White Evergreen.....	60	1 00	3 50	Triumph.....				Trophy.....	50	1 75	
White Mexican.....	60	1 00	3 50	Black Diamond.....				Chalk's Early Jewel.....	75		
Country Gentleman.....	60	1 00	3 50	Phinney's Early.....	15	50		Livingston's New Globe.....	75		
ASPARAGUS.				Kolb Gem.....							
Conovers's Colossal.....	¼ Lb.	Lb.		Mountain Sweet.....				TURNIPS.			
Columbian White.....	20	65		Iceberg.....				Early White Milan.....	20	65	
	20	65		Alabama Sweets.....				Extra Early Milan.....	20	65	
BEETS.				McIlvor's Wonderful Sugar.....				Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	10	30	
Eclipse.....	15	45		Florida Favorite.....				Rutabaga.....	10	30	
Blood Turnip.....	15	45		Fordhook Early.....				Purple Top Globe.....	10	30	
Egyptian.....	15	45		Kleckley Sweet.....				White Globe.....	10	30	
Long Blood.....	15	45		Monte Christo.....							
Detroit Dark Red.....	15	45		Halbert Honey.....	20	65		KALE—Dwarf or tall.			
Long Red Mangel.....	10	25						PEANUTS—Early.....	15		
Golden Tankard Mangel.....	10	25		ONIONS.—(Very Short Crop.)				KOHL RABI.....	40	1 50	
Giant Feeding Sugar.....	10	25		Large Red Wethersfield.....	40	1 60		SPINACH—Bloomsdale.....	10	30	
				Globe Red Wethersfield.....	50	2 00		POPCORN—Rice and Queen.....	05		
CABBAGE.				Southport Large Red Globe.....	50	2 00		CITRON.....	15	50	
My cabbage seed is American grown, from the best grower in the country. You can't buy better, no matter how much you pay.				Giant Prizetaker.....	45	1 75		SWEET PEAS—Eckford's Mixed.			
	¼ Lb.	Lb.		Silver King.....	40	1 60		FIELD CORN—See page 28			
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	50	2 00		Silver Skin.....	40	1 60		STRAWBERRIES—Per 1,000.....	4 50		
All Head Early.....	50	2 00		Yellow Globe Danvers.....	50	2 00		ASPARAGUS—Columbian White.....	4 50		
Early Wimmingsstadt.....	50	2 00		Yellow Danvers, flat.....	45	1 75		POTATOES—Write for prices.			
Henderson's Early Summer.....	50	2 00		Australian Brown.....	10	1 60					
All Seasons.....	50	2 00		New Queen.....	45	1 75					
Genuine Surehead.....	50	2 00		Southport White Globe.....	60	2 40					
				Bronze King.....	40	1 60					

ORDER SHEET

To Henry Field, Seedsman, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:

**Please send me the following list of seeds, etc., at once by.....
Mail, Express or Freight.**

NAME	AMOUNT OF ORDER
Write Very Plainly.	

POST OFFICE	AMOUNT OF MONEY SENT
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[illegible]

SHIPPING STATION DATE

WHAT RAILROAD

The more careful you are to fill the above blanks fully and clearly, the more certain we are to get the order filled promptly and correctly. Keep a copy of this order just as you send it and save it to check off the seeds by when they come. Be sure to state how the seeds are to be sent, and if your shipping station is different from your postoffice, be sure to give both. I always acknowledge receipt of the order as soon as I get it and send seeds on first train or give you reason why not. If you do not hear from me in a reasonable length of time write again and enclose copy of your order.

HENRY EVARD

[illegible]

If this sheet is too short for your order (as I hope it will be) you can paste or pin another sheet of paper on here.
(Over.)



FREE PAGE



ODD, isn't it, to see a whole page in a catalogue given up to things that do not bring me a cent. Fact, though, in the first place, there are always new things in the vegetable line that I want you to try. If they pan out well I will introduce them next year.

This way I have a chance to tell whether they are going to be worth while listing or not. You enjoy it and it doesn't cost me as much as it would to get caught with a poor novelty that had not been tested in advance. Most of my best new things have been given out in advance this way first.

Then the flowers. I love flowers myself, and I want everyone to have plenty of them. The seed does not cost much, but I know how it is. By the time the garden seed list has been made out and some seed corn added to it the bill looks so big that there is no room for the Madame to add a few flower seeds, and so she has to let them go. Now here is a chance, for the flower seeds, and of the very best, too, can be added without cost. All I ask is that you take good care of them and when they bloom, remember who sent them.

Now Read Carefully—Look over this list and pick out what you want. Mark one for each 25c of your order and we will do the rest. When we are filling the orders we look for those marks and send you what you want. You get them just the same whether you order direct or through an agent. One for each 25c of your order.

Vegetable and Field Seeds Free

NOTICE—In case the extras you ask for are all gone, I will give you other numbers in the list that I think will please you. I expect to have enough of all, but may run short at the last of the season.

1. **Watermelon**—A new variety for trial.
2. **Muskmelon**—A new variety for trial.
3. **Popcorn**—The ever popular White Rice. The boys all like it.
4. **Popcorn**—Queen's Golden. Will pop out bigger than any corn I ever saw.
5. **Martina Proboscidea**—Sometimes called pickle plant. Grows on a bush like tomatoes, has a very pretty flower and a green fleshy seed pod, used for pickles. Hardy, prolific and quite a curiosity.
6. **Mustard, Ostitch Plum**—A new variety of edible mustard, with long feathery leaves. Very handsome and very fine eating.
7. **Japanese Beans**—The standard variety grown in Japan for dry beans. Very curious, something like Soy beans, but earlier and more prolific. Bush and pod are woolly.
8. **Salad, or Oyster Plant**—Plant and tend like parsnips.
9. **Pencilaria**—The great new fodder plant. Grows 12 feet high. A giant member of the millet family.
10. **Squaw Corn**—The original type of field corn, grown by the Indians at the time of the discovery of America, and grown by them yet. Very early and hardy. Mixed color.
11. **Field Corn**—Mexican Giant. This is no kin to my White Mexican, but is the corn that grows 15 to 20 feet high. See picture in catalog. The seed is imported from Mexico.

Free Flower Seed

12. **Asters**—California, Mammoth, mixed. This is a very choice new strain of asters grown by Rohner, of California, and said to be the largest known.
13. **Mignonette**—Sweet. This is the old-fashioned sweet mignonette that every one loves.
14. **Pansy**—Fine English mixed. A very fine strain of English grown pansy seed that shows a great range of colors.
15. **Phlox**—Double mixed. The old-fashioned China pink. Blooms the first year.
16. **Coreopsis**—Annual mixed. A quick blooming popular flower. Yellow and brown in color.
17. **Nasturtium**—Tom Thumb, mixed colors. This is a choice strain by Schmidt, the great German seedsman. Plant in poor soil if you want lots of bloom.
18. **Sweet Peas**—Giant California, mixed colors. A special mixture from Rohner, of California. Claimed to be extra large and bright colors.
19. **Poppy**—Mammoth Snowball. An enormous very double, fringed white poppy from Schmidt. The finest white poppy I ever saw.
20. **Poppy**—Fireball. An enormous very double, fringed poppy of the most brilliant red imaginable. From Schmidt.

22. **Petunia**—Fine mixed. This is not the double kind, but a specially fine strain of the old-fashioned single variety. All colors.
23. **Sweet William**—Single mixed. The old favorite. All colors. Lives over.

24. **Cupid Sweet Peas**—Mixed colors. This is the famous dwarf sweet pea. Grows just like a dwarf garden pea, and is covered with blooms just like the tall sweet peas. Can be grown anywhere and does not have to be staked.
25. **Larkspur**—Mixed colors. The old garden favorite. from a lady in Nebraska. They include every color imaginable, and many of them are double. It is the finest mixture you ever saw, and many seedsmen ask 50c an ounce for its equal.

27. **Flowering Beans**—Scarlet Runner. These are an English variety and make handsome climbers, and besides the beans are good to eat.
- Now, remember these are all free, and if you don't posithe the ones you want. Just make a mark opposite corn. Ask for them. I want you to see them.

Free Leaflets on Important Crops

by Henry Field

Knowing that I am a market gardener myself, many of my customers write to me asking that I give them full directions about growing different garden crops. These requests have been so frequent that I have taken time to write a series of leaflets, to which I expect to add new numbers from time to time, giving concise directions. Much of the directions you find in the seed catalogue of eastern houses are adapted only to the east, but these are written to fit the conditions in the corn belt. I have time I have learned some things and have some to learn yet.

Pick Out Any You Want, You Are Welcome to Them

1. **Asparagus**—How to plant the seed, grow the plants, prepare the bed, and tend them afterwards.
2. **Cabbage**—Full directions for both early and late cabbage.
3. **Melons**—How to grow for both market and home use.
4. **Potatoes**—How I grow a carload to the acre.
5. **Celery**—Full directions.
6. **Onions**—How to grow from seed or from sets.
7. **Sweet Potatoes**—How to grow the plants. Full instructions for making the bed.
8. **Hotbeds**—How to grow early cabbage and tomato plants.

Just put a mark by the ones you want.

Write Me a Letter—I am pretty busy sometimes, but I am always ready to take time to read a letter from a friend, and that is what I want you all to be. If anything I like to know what kind of land your garden is on, and what crops you grow mostly, and how the seeds did that you got last year, and what luck you have had buying but not the letter on a separate sheet from the order. The order goes to the seedhouse to be filled and the letter to my desk. Put your name and address on each sheet. If there is one of your neighbors that ought to buy of me, write me about it and I will send a catalog, and if you think it would be worth while, I'll write a letter to them. I'd do as much for you.

A Last Word—The catalog is now done. Free seeds and all. I have tried to tell you the exact truth, and if I have stretched anything, I sure didn't mean to. Some of my descriptions may sound rather tame beside the ones you are used to, but they have the great advantage of being the truth. If I told you anything else you would catch me at it anyway, so what's the use?

If you approve of this way of doing business, show it by giving me your business. I will appreciate it. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I haven't got it, I can get it for you.

NOW TURN BACK and read the inside front page. It is the best one in the book, except possibly this one. Besides, if the printer will let me, I am going to have my **HENRY FIELD, SHENANDOAH, IOWA**

The Seedsman's Conscience

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE SHOWS
Sample of clover seed magnified 10 times

Some one has said that "The trial ground is the seedman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

THE GOSPEL TRUTH That is the gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial grounds, I take it meekly, and strive to do better next time.

BIGGEST TRIAL GROUNDS IN THE WEST Did you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of the other lead-where in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stocks he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

EVERYTHING TESTED AND COMPARED Every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of the other leading growers. Last summer I had over 600 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before any one else does.

REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE Fully as important as the trial grounds are the microscope and test boxes for immediate decision on seeds. Did you ever notice the little number on the packets of seeds you get of me? It is what we call the "test number," and refers to an entry in a big registry book, where by referring to that little number we can find the whole pedigree and history of the sack of seed that package was filled from. It shows what the microscope and the test book had to say about it.

CLOVER SEED UNDER THE GLASS It's hard to fool the microscope. Look at these samples of clover seed along side. Those are taken with a microscope attachment on the camera, making the seed look ten times its natural size. Any one of those samples would look fairly good to the naked eye, and a good salesman could sell you any one of them by shading the price a little. If you saw them enlarged this way, though, a man couldn't run fast enough to give you those lower ones. You may not be in shape to test them rigidly yourself, but I am, and if I sell you seed for first class, you can bank on it that I know what I am talking about. I've seen them the way they look in these pictures.

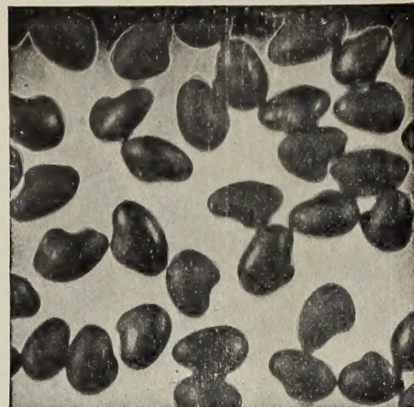
THE VERDICT OF THE TEST BOXES And the test boxes. All fall and winter and spring they are at work and they tell "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and if the germination shows up poor, that bag of seed goes on the dump. The method is very simple. We just put a sample of the seed between pieces of damp blotting paper, shut a lot of them together in a tin box, and put them where they will keep warm for a few days. When we open them up we count the sprouts, note the vigor and uniformity, and make a record of all of it. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad. I'd be a fool to make that offer unless I knew what I was talking about.

THE SUMMING UP OF THE WHOLE MATTER I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. Just look carefully at those clover seed photographs again. How would you like to get a dose like that No. 3 or No. 4? The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope and the test box and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positive what he is talking about. He would be a fool or a rascal, or both, to sell you anything but good seeds, after the chance he has to know the difference. And right there is the point. I am trying to give you the right kind of a deal, and I am in shape to know what is right. Unless I knew what I was talking about I wouldn't dare to make this proposition.

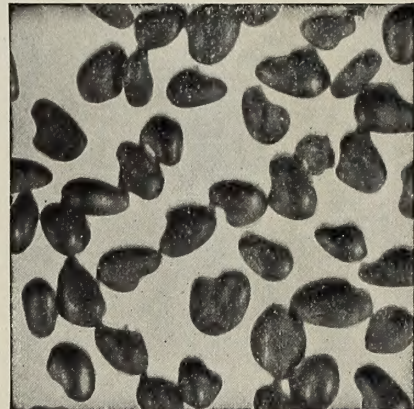
Whatever you buy of me, if it don't look like your money's worth, you can have your money back.



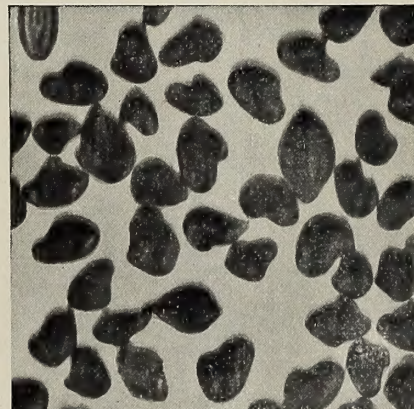
Inspecting the Test Boxes. Every lot of seeds must show a rigid germination test before it is used.



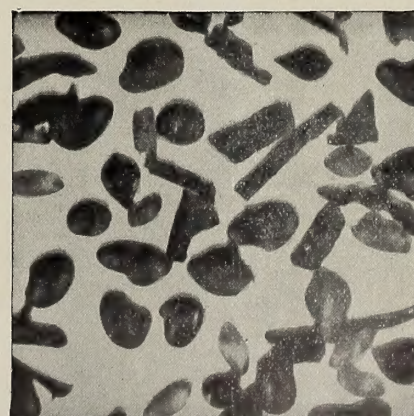
Pure clover seed. Large, plump, even size, and no weed seed or trash.



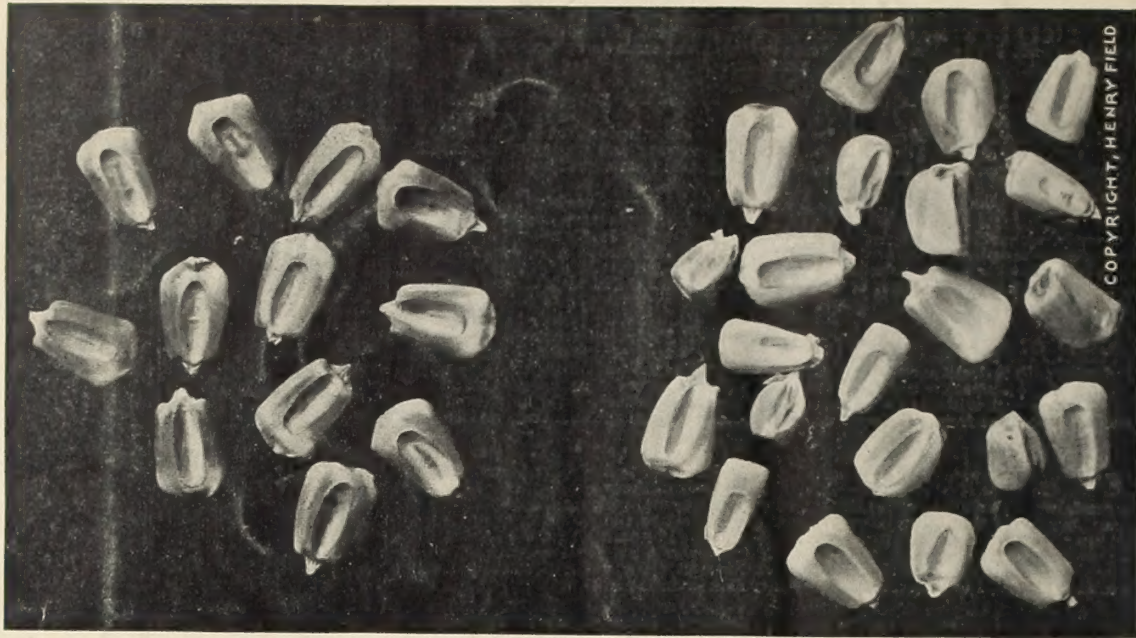
Second grade clover seed. Seed uneven, some shrunk, and some weed seeds.



Dangerous clover seed. Looks fairly well but full of bad weed seeds. Nine kinds of noxious weeds in the small sample shown.



Trashy clover seed, full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity.



GRADED SEED CORN

(From a Photograph)

AND UNGRADED

Which Would You Rather Have?

This picture made from a photograph gives the argument for graded seed corn, better than I could give it in words. You have all seen that last kind, now I would like to have a chance to show you some of the first kind.

I grade all my shelled seed corn till it is as near as possible all one size, and I guarantee it to work perfectly in any planter.

All my seed corn is tested and subject to test. If not as represented, we trade back—I ship it either ear or shelled—If you say so I'll ship it on approval.

I sell Garden Seeds that will really grow too, and Flowers that will bloom.

Now if we can't trade on that basis, there's no trade in you.



THE HOME

AND

THE HOMEMAKER